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this paper.

The Within the last week we have received two or three requests to have the direction of papers changed, without informing us to what post office, county, or State, the papers have heretofore been sent. Without these, we cannot change the directions of the state of

We invite the attention of those who are remitting moneys to the publisher of this paper to the following table, showing the rate of discount on uncurrent money in this city. We earnestly hope that those who send money will en leavor to send such bank bills as are at the lowest

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THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, MAY 4, 1848.

THE PRESIDENCY-A WORD IN SEASON.

There are indications not to be misunderstood at the present time, of another systematic and general effort, on the part of the friends of Henry Clay, to draw into his support the anti-slavery feeling of the country. The vague generalities of his Lexington speech are to be used by editors and orators for this purpose.

In that speech, there is much that meets the approbation of anti-slavery men. But we look over it in vain for any reliable pledge of hostility to the extension of slavery-for any evidence that the policy of the author's life, on the question of personal freedom, is to be changed. It is a slaveholder's bid for the North-a chean concession that slavery is an evil. This the abolitionists already know; and because it is an evil, they are unwilling to lend their political support to a man who is directly connected with it, and who has for thirty years devoted his talents and influence to its extension and defence. They can admire his brilliant intellect, his winning eloquence, his bold and manly bearing. They appreciate fully these qualities of the man and the politician, which have given him a strong hold upon the popular affection. They have no wish to deprive him of the solace of that affection in his old age. They have no disposition to quarrel with their Whig fellow-citizens, who, unimpressed like themselves with the paramount importance of the question of Liberty, and looking only to the matters at issue between the two great parties, find in him "the embodiment" of their political principles. But, when he is urged upon them, when they are called upon to break up their organizathe ensuing election, it becomes them to look over his history, and ascertain what claims he can set up to the confidence and respect of men who, regarding slavery as a crime hateful to God and humanity, have solemnly pledged their moral and political power to its extermination. They have, under the circumstances of the case, not only a right to do this, but as honest men they cannot avoid it. With no wish, therefore, to do injury to the feelings of our Whig friends, or those of the distinguished and venerable statesman alluded to, we proceed to examine very briefly some of the prominent features in his political life.

When a young man, he is understood to have in Kentucky. The lapse of twoscore years has witnessed no renewal of that early abolitionism He has since alluded to this honorable portion of his history, with the explanation, that had he lived in any of the planting States—the Southern and Southwestern States-he "should have opposed any scheme of emancipation, either imme

One or more of the speakers at a late public meeting in his behalf at Cincinnati, it is understood, endeavored to justify the "Missouri Compromise" as an anti-slavery measure! The plain has long since settled the reputation of that measure. The citizens of the free States, at the time, certainly, had no doubt in respect to it. They rebuked, in the most signal manner, those persuasions of the author of the Compromise.

years ago, on being complimented at a dinner at Milledgeville (Georgia) on his agency in this Compromise, Henry Clay exultingly avowed himself the author of it, and gave the history of its inception and consummation. He stated that he took occasion to penetrate the particular views of individual members of the House, and found some who had voted against the admission of Missouri as a slave State, who personally were not lican Europe - the heroes of a new and better souri as a slave State, who personally were not hostile to it, but vanted courage to meet their constituents. "These," said he, "I made the pivot of stituents." I made the pivot of source of the Great state, who personally were not here as a slave State, who personally were not lican Europe—the herees of a new and better once claimed a position at the head of English forms of intellectual wealth age—the practical preachers of the Gospel of rensic oratory, is no doubt much overrated. The which lie embedded in the sixteen volumes of the great intense interest pervading the public mind in re-the works he has given to his country and the dressed for breakfast a dozen times over."

gave the turn to the scale in the House, and I now knew the question was settled."

The North punished signally these "doughfaces," who wanted alike "firmness to meet their constituents" and to resist the insidious approaches of the Great Compromiser. Is it not strange that she should now be called upon to give her political support to the acknowledged corrupter f her representatives?

It is a significant fact in this connection, that n 1833, when the nomination of Chief Justice Taney (of Maryland) was before the Senate, for Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Clay opposed him, on the ground that he had voted, in the Maryland Legislature, to instruct the delegates from that State to vote against the admission of Missouri as a slave State!

In the winter of 1837-'8, we find the author of the "Compromise" introducing the following resolution in the Senate of the United States:

"Resolved, That the interference, by the citizens of any of the States, with the view to the abolition of slavery in this District, is endangering the rights and security of the people of the District; and that any act or measure of Congress, designed to abolish slavery in this District, would be a violation of the faith implied in the cessions by the States of Virginia and Maryland, a just cause of alarm to the people of the slaveholding States, and have a direct and an inevitable tendency to disturb and endanger the Union.

"In 1839, he made the great speech against Free Discussion and Emancipation in the Senate which called forth the warm public commendation of John C. Calhoun. Just before the election of 1844, he reaffirmed the doctrines of this speech.

We have seen it intimated that, although oposed to the abolition of slavery in the District of Calumbia, he is in favor of it in his own State.

It is well known that in 1837-'8 an effort was made to call a convention for amending the Constitution of Kentucky, with the view, among other hings, of opening the way for emancipation. The popular feeling was at first strong in favor of the convention. Influential politicians and clergymen were advocating it, as a means of ridding the State of the burden of slavery. It was at this crisis that Henry Clay interposed his potent influence. Did he cast it on the side of Freedom? The testimony of one of the editors of the Louisville Journal, in a letter published at Selma, Alabama, bearing date the 6th of 7th month, 1838, is as follows: "It is well known here that Mr. Clay is warm!

opposed to a convention. While the convention law was under discussion in the Legislature, letters were received by him, remonstrating against the passage of the law.

But let him on this subject speak for himself. The man who boasts of the Missouri Compromise cannot do less than acknowledge with modest exultation his agency in defeating a measure which involved the "danger of abolition." In his speech in the Senate on the 7th of 2d month, 1839, he thus alluded to his action on this subject:

"At the session of the Legislature of 1837-'8 the calling a convention was submitted to the Many motives existed for the passage of the law and, among them, that of EMANCIPATION had its in fluence. When the question was passed upon by one-fourth of the whole number of voters of the State supported a call for a convention. The apprehension of the danger of abolition was the ousideration among the people for opposing I FELT MYSELF CONSTRAINED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE, BOLD, AND DE CIDED GROUND AGAINST IT.

The former editor of the True American, in his late severely personal letter to Henry Clay. reproaches him, among other things, with aban doning him to the mercy of a pro-slavery mot headed by his own son; and with coolly visiting a fashionable watering-place, while the liberty o the press was crushed under the feet of his family and political friends. This, alone, would seem t show conclusively that he is no more in favor of Liberty in Kentucky than in the national do

nounces himself once more a candidate for the Presidency, on the ground, as he expressly says in behalf of his friends, that he is the only man in a slave State who can get the vote of Ohio and the free North!-at this crisis, too, when, in respect to territory broad as that of the original thirteen States, the question is, whether the personal freedom now existing there shall continue or slavery be forcibly established in its place!

Is it possible that, under such circumstances Henry Clay, or the "friends" for whom he speaks, can hope to obtain the votes of the men who in 1844 repudiated him on anti-slavery grounds? Nothing has occurred to change the relation of parties. Henry Clay now, as in 1844, is a slaveholder: the friends of Liberty have seen no reason for abandoning their resolution to vote for no man who is a slaveholder or an apologist for slavery. They will abide by it.

We had hoped, for his own sake, that Henry

Clay would withhold his name from the coming Presidential contest; that, after his triumphant and flattering visit to the capital and the grea cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, he would have been content to retire from the turmoil and anxiety of political life, to the tranquil shades of his Ashland. He is now an old of his early renown. Hearts which would once have swelled with affectionate joy and pride at his elevation, are now cold in the grave. His own beats with a feebler impulse. Yet a little know him no more forever. Why should he seek to spend his last days in the torturing suspense and feverish restlessness of a candidate for an office which could only bring care and sorrow, and burdens intolerable, to an old man? There is something sadly ludicrous in his recent communication of his determination to enter once nore that field where he has been so often defeat-

ed. We see in it the insatiable longings of the aged office-seeker, urged into intense activity by the melancholy consciousness that this is his last must see that the poor prize of the Presidency, even were it not hopelessly beyond his grasp, would add nothing to his honorable fame or the

happiness of his last days. Could our words reach him, we would venture to suggest to him a far more fitting and glorious object for the devotion of his remaining years, than that which now engrosses his attention. Let him emancipate his slaves. Let him put himself for free soil and free labor. So doing, the sunset at this hour working the regeneration of Europe.

Of his life, like that of the Idument patriarch.

Mr. Sheridan was as steady a supporter of would be more honorable and glorious than its

SKETCHES

MODERN REFORMS AND REFORMERS,

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

No. 5.—The French Revolution—The Foreign Policy of Mr. Put—The Policy of Mr. Fox and his Followers—The Continental Wars—Mr. Sheridan—Mr. Burke—Mr. Perceval.

In determining whether the policy which Pitt and his successors pursued towards France, from 1792 to 1815, was wise for England and beneficial to Europe, an American republican will remem-ber that it was sustained by the party which ever ber that it was sustained by the party which ever resisted all social and political improvement among the people—that the enemies of change warred on the Directory, the Consulate, the Empire—that the patrons of existing abuses restored the Bourbons. Nor will he forget that this policy was steadily opposed by the friends of enlightened progress and useful reform—the champions of civil and religious freedom. The specious reasoning and showy declamations of a score of Alisons will never destroy these facts.

France, equally with Great Britain, had the right to enjoy the Government of its choice. But the latter, early in 1793, declined to negotiate or correspond with the former, because it was a republic; and refusing to receive the credentials of

public; and refusing to receive the credentials of its minister, ordered him to quit the Kingdom. France, sustained by the law of nations, declared war against the Power which had insulted her. Pitt asserted that the French Revolution had no sufficient cause in the nature of the Government or the condition of the people, and was the off-spring of a reckless spirit of innovation. He vowed his determination to put down the republic, restore the monarchy, and maintain the cause of legitimacy in Europe. This avowal was met by the declaration of the Liberal party, that the true cause of the Revolution was the undue retriction and limitation of the rights and privistriction and limitation of the rights and privi-leges of the people; and that, however it might be perverted, its real object was to wrest from the Government what had been unjustly withheld from its subjects. They demanded, therefore, that the diplomatic representative of France should be received by the ministry; and they resisted all interference with its internal affairs, all attempts to suppress liberal movements in Eu-rope, all efforts to uphold its crumbling thrones. They plead for peace and an armed neutrality. They plead for peace and an armed neutrality. And, after Napoleon's schemes of conquest were disclosed, they contended that England ought not to unite in a Coalition for his overthrow, so long as it was a battle among Kings, but should wait till the people of the Continent requested assistance; and even then, that it ought not to be given ance; and even then, that it ought not to be given till the rulers of the endangered States were pledged to grant reasonable privileges to their subjects. On this elevated ground did the Liberal party take its stand. But Pitt, representing only the monarchical and privileged orders, at the outset of the conflict pledged the power and resources of England to the accomplishment of his ends; and his policy was steadily followed, with rulinous and mortifying results, until the European combination of 1814-15 finally crushed Napoleon at Waterloo, and restored the Bourbon eon at Waterloo, and restored the Bourbon

o his throne.

Laying out of view the moral character of the be attained, was the Pitt policy pursued with a wise adaptation of means to ends? It was a flimsy piece of statesmanship. England subsidized puny princes in Germany with immense loans, and saw its petty coalitions dissolved by the arts and the arms of the foe. It poured out money like water to pay levies in Prussia and market value of Spain and Portugal. It sent ocean, when the seat of effective war was in Europe. Fretting and rousing the enemy by puerile conflicts and feeble expeditions, and never concentrating its energies to strike one bold blow at mediately wrested from it with most usurious revenge, and its well-paid allies, one after another, swept into the train of the conqueror. Napoleon might have sustained himself, against the system tactics which England pursued, twenty years longer; for, it was not till the Emperor of the North threw his great sword into the scale, that the cause of the Coalition preponderated.

And what did England gain by these armies and subsidies of men and money? True, Napoleon was prostrated. But she had spent £600,000,000 in doing it. At the commencement of the war, her debt was less than £240,000,000. At its close, it had swelled to more than £840,000,000! Centuries of taxation to restore the Bourbons to a throne which they cannot retain, and to postpone chy in Europe! The seventh descending son of he youngest Englishman alive will curse the day that Pitt entered on this crusade against Destiny. When the unnatural fever of the contest abated, the reaction, the retribution, came. Peace had returned, but she was not accompanied by her twin-sister, Plenty. English trade, commerce, manufactures, agriculture, languished—laborers wandered through the provinces in search of employment—the country sunk exhausted into the arms of bankruptcy. The smoke of battle no longer blinding the eye, the people began to look about and inquire, "What have we gained by all this outgush of blood and treasure?" The wealthy saw before them ages of remorseless taxation—the poor clamored in the streets for bread all but the extreme privileged classes regarded the result of the war as a triumph over them-selves. At peace with all the world, (almost the first time for three-fourths of a century,) the na tion was the scene of internal discords more threatening than foreign levy. Nothing but gen-

eral lassitude, and the pressure of misfortunes amon to all, prevented a revolution. This contest was injurious to England in an other way. It so possessed the public mind that there was little room left for domestic improvenent. Meanwhile, the cause of reform was turned out of doors. The French Revolution was a God-send to Pitt and the Tories. Seizing upon its early excesses, they conjured with them thirty years, frightening the middling men from their propriety, and terrifying even the giant soul of Burke. The "horrors of the French Revolution" were thrown in the face of every man who demanded reform. The clamors of the tired and fleeced suitors in Lord Eldon's court were silenced by "the horrors of the French Revolution." Old Sarum and Grampound lengthened out their "rotten" existence by supping on "the festering corruption of the Church establishment, and it lifted up its holy hands at "the horrors of the French Revolution," The Catholics were persecuted, the Irish gibbeted, and printers transported, to atone for "the horrors of the French Revolution." The poor starved in damp cellars, whilst the landlord fattened his protected corn ills with "the horrors of the French Revolution." In a word, these "horrors" constituted the chief staple of Tory argument and declamation, and were a conclusive answer to all who asked for cheap bread, religious toleration, law

reform, reduced taxes, and an enlarged suffrage. The lessons of wisdom, so dearly purchased by this scheme of Continental interference, have not been thrown away on a nation which spent so much to gain so little. The second French Revoution was followed by England granting Parliamentary Reform, to prevent a revolution at home. The third revolution, which prostrates a monarhy, and rears a republic in a day, is promptly recognised and respected by England, whose Premier declares that she heartly accords to the people of France the right to ordain for themelves such a system of Government as they shall choose! Men may prate eternally about the virtues of Louis XVI, the grasping ambition of Napoleon, the far-seeing sagacity of Burke, and the wisdom and firmness of Pitt, and it will still remain true, that the principles thrown up with the

a man of so volatile a temperament could well be. This gentleman is best known on our side of the Atlantic as the author of the comedy the "School for Scandal," and of a speech on the trial of Warren Hastings. The comedy still holds a deservedly high place on the stage. The speech, which once claimed a position at the head of English fo-

my future operations." He procured the appointment of a committee willing to report in favor of the admission of the new State. He then visited the admission of the new State. He then visited them through a Sabbath day, urging on each the question, "Will you vote yourself for the admission?" "I had," he said, "the happiness to sion?" "I had," he said, "the happiness to sion." By the said, "the seemed to the impeachment of the conqueror and truler of a hundred millions of the people of Interview of the committee will be found, mingled with these strates of pure gold, occasional veins of impracticability, sphistry, prejudice, extravagance, and violence. His later writings, and in many respect his most grand and beautiful, are disfigured by a morbid dread of change, and obscured by a gloomy distrust of the capacities of man for self-gold. The said in the sound of the sense of not having the truler of a hundred millions of the people of Interview of the committee will be found, mingled with these strates of pure gold, occasional veins of impracticability, sphistry, prejudice, extravagance, and violence. His later writings, and in many respect his most grand and beautiful, are disfigured by a morbid dread of chang constellation—the romantic branch of Hastings's administration, the opening of which was assigned to Sheridan—the gorgeous colors which he spread upon the oriental canvass—the theatrical style in which he pronounced his oration before a learned, fashionable, and sympathizing audience, all conspired to give to his effort a temporary fame alike extraordinary and undeserved. Nor was the immediate effect of his two days' corruscation diminished by the tragical manner in which he contrived, at its close, to sink backwards into he contrived, at its close, to sink backwards into the arms of Burke, who, transported beyond measure, hugged him as unaffectedly as if his

> the discussions in the club-rooms, and his literary stores were made up from the modern poetry and drama of England. True, he was educated at Harrow, but he threw aside Demosthenes and Cicero for Congreve and Vanburgh, and wrote comedies when he should have studied mathematics. He never claimed to be a statesman, and only aspired to be an orator. To shine as a dazzling declaimer he bent all the powers of his intense and elastic mind. He attended debating clubs, and caught up the best sayings—practiced attitudes and tones in the green-room—set down every keen thought which occurred to him in a note-book—conned his lesson—then entered the House, and rushing into the arena of debate with the bound and air of a the arena of debate with the bound and air of a gladiator, won the reputation of being the readiest wit, the most skilful off-hand disputant, and the most gorgeous orator of the day. And it was the day of Burke, Pitt, Fox, Erskine, Grattan, and Wyndham! Lord Chesterfield was not so very wrong when he told his son that, even in Parliament, more depended upon the manner of saying a thing, than upon the matter of which it was composed. Though his taste was formed on the flashy model of the modern drama, and in the composition of his numerous trones and metathe composition of his numerous tropes and meta-phors he did not always distinguish between tin-sel and gold, between painted glass and pure dia-monds, yet he generally succeeded in doing what he intended—producing a tremendous sensation. His rockets set the hemisphere in a blaze; nor was he always careful on whose head the sticks fell; for he spared neither friends nor foes, if he

Though Sheridan regarded the color of the husk more than the character of the kernel, he uttered much that will perish only with the English tongue. In an attack on Ministers, who were attempting to carry a bill against the freedom of the press, he exclaimed, "Give them a corrupt House of Lords; give them a venal House of Commons; give them a tyrannical Prince; give them a truckling Court—and let me but have an unfettered press, and I will defythem to encroach a hair's breadth upon the liberties of England?—a passage worthy of Chatham During the treasure of the liberties of England? son trials, in 1794, he poured a torrent of ridicule upon the proceedings, which did not a little towards restoring a panic-stricken public to its senses. An extract will give an idea of his sarcasm. In replying to Pitt, he said, "I own there was something in the case; quite enough to dis-

not much disturb us. On the first trial one pike was produced. This was, however, withddrawn. Then a terrific instrument was talked of, for the annihilation of his Majesty's cavalry, which, upon evidence, appeared to be a te-totum in a window at Sheffield. But I had forgot—there was also a camp in a back shop; an arsenal provided with nine muskets; and an exchequer, containing exactly the same number of pounds—no, let me be The alarm had been brought in with great pomp and circum-

stance on a Saturday morning. At night, the Duke of Richmond stationed himself, among other iriosities, at the Tower, and a great municipal officer, the Lord Mayor, made an appalling discovery in the East. He found out that there was in Cornhill a debating society, where peopl went to buy treason at sixpence a head; where it was retailed to them by inch of candle; and five minutes, measured by the glass, were allowed to each traitor, to perform his part in overturning In Edinburgh an insurrection was planned; the soldiers were to be corrupted; and this turned out to be-by giving each man sixpence for porter. Now, what the scarcity of money and rations may be in that part of the country, I cannot tell; but it does strike me that the system of corruption has not been carried to in pay; they were drilled in a dark room, by sergeant in a brown coat; and on a given signal they were to sally from a back kitchen, and over-

turn the Constitution." Though this celebrated orator was wayward in his pursuits, and habitually intemperate, yet, from the time he entered Parliament in 1780 till his sun began to decline, he ever sustained the liberal cause, and his rare talents bore with striking effect against the Continental policy of Pitt, and in favor of Irish Regeneration, Parliamentary Re-I have spoken of Edmund Burke, than whom, no

man could afford a stronger contrast to Sheridan. He had an original, daring genius, but it was susained by a broad and comprehensive judgment. His imagination was as gorgeous as ever plumed the wing of eloquence, but it was enriched and invigorated by a learning vast and varied. Until his mind became engrossed, not to say possessed with the subject which occupied the latter years of his great life, (the French Revolution,) he was the advocate and ornament of progressive freedom. He first led and then followed Fox in all the lines of policy which the Liberal party pursued from 1765 to 1790, when they separated, and Rurke became not so much the advocate of Pitt Burke became not so much the advo and his Tories, as the opponent of France and its Republicans; choosing thereafter, as he expressed it to be a Whig, "without coining to nimself Whig principles from a French die, unknown to the impress of our fathers in the Constitution." He left Parliament in 1794, and died seemed almost diseased by the excesses of the French Revolution; and whatever subject he surveyed, on whatever ground he looked, he appeared to see nought but the convulsions of that tra-The vivid impressions which he received he transferred to publications which glowed with his fervid soul, and produced a prodigious sensation amongst the higher orders of his country men. But, take him all in all, he was pre-emi nently the man of modern England. If called to designate the most remarkable name which adorn its later annals, to whose would we so unhesiplace among the five most extraordinary men which that kingdom has produced—Bacon, Shakspeare, Newton, Milton, Burke? He possessed the multifarious learning of our Adams, the in-tellectual grasp of our Marshall, the metaphysical subtlety of our Edwards, the logical energy of our Webster, the scaring imagination of our Wirt, the fervid glow of our Clay; and he was the equal of each in his most cultivated field. so popular a body as the House of Commons. His speeches were the air of the Academy rather than the Forum; and much of his discourse and much of his discourse and much of his discourse and man but Mrs. I am the forum and much of his discourse and man but Mrs. I am the forum and much of his discourse and man but Mrs. the Forum; and much of his discourse was too elaborate, too learned, too philosophical, too ornate, to be appreciated by the general run of commonplace sort of men that drift into the halls others, the minutes fly! All this done, Mrs. Luncipated in affairs, there fell from his lips and pen an amount of political sagacity, far-seeing states manship, philosophical disquisition, and oratorical display, all set off and adorned by an amplitude of learning, a majesty of diction, and a brilliancy of imagery, the fourth of which would have handed their author's name to posterity as one of the remarkable men of his time. this eulogium extravagant, has only to find its confirmation in the mines of intellectual wealth

narrow-minded lawyer carrying the prim rules of the bar into the councils of the State, and aiming to be a statesman when he is only capable of measure, hugged him as unaffectedly as if his generous and unsuspecting nature had not been duped by a mere stage trick.

But though he occasionally used the clap-traps of the theatre, Sheridan was a debater to be shumed rather than encountered. Pitt dreaded him. Lying in wait till the Minister had addressed the House, the Drury Lane manager used to let fly at him such a cloud of stinging arrows, pointed with sarcasm and poisoned with invective, that the stately Premier could not conceal his mortification, nor hardly retain his seat till the storm had passed away. No Parliamentarian ever inspired so much dread in his opponents, and won so much applause from his friends, with so scanty a stock of statesmanlike acquirements. His political knowledge was gathered the discussions in the club-rooms, and his literary lot in Kent, or of Louis XVIII to the throne of France. He discussed a financial scheme in Par-liament to raise twenty millions sterling to carry on the war, just as he argued the consideration of a twenty-pound note before a jury of Yorkshire boors. Yet he was a good tactician; saw a point readily and clearly, though he saw nothing but a point; knew how to touch the prejudices of bigots; was great at beating his opponents on small divisions; rarely lost his temper under the severest provocations; was quick at a turn and keen at a retort; and spoke in a lively, colloquial, straightforward style, which pleased the fat country gentlemen much better than the classical allusions and ornate periods of Mr. Canning. He kept on

royalty, when the rude hand of popular clamor drew the veil from the immoralities of the Prince Regent and his brother of York. Then he was a thorough business man; never alarmed "Church and State" by wandering, like Canning and Peel, out of the beaten Tory track; and, so far from giving up a bad cause in the worst of times, he raised his voice the more sternly as the storm of

> From Blackwood's Magazine. REQUIEM.

Gone art thou, in youthful sweetness, Time's short changeful voyage o'er; Now thy beauty in completeness Blooms on Heaven's unfading shore; What to us is life behind thee?

Darkness and despair alone! When with sighs we seek to find thee, Echo answers moan for moan!

Not in winter's stormy bluster Did'st thou droop in pale decay. But mid summer's light and lustre Passed to Paradise away; Yes! when toned to rapture only,

Sang the birds among the bowers, Rapt from earth to leave us lonely, Bliss was thine and sorrow ours Mourners, solemn vigil keeping, Knelt in silence round thy bed; Could they deem thee only sleeping

Yes! that spirit then was winging Upwards from its shell of clay, Guardian angels round it singing Welcome to the realms of day Less when Eve's low shadows darkling Shut the wild flowers on the lea,

When to Heaven thy spirit fled?

Than when Dawn's last star is sparkling Silence draws our thoughts to thee-Thee-who, robed in light excelling, Stood'st a seraph by the hearth, Far too bright for mortal dwelling, Far-by far too good for earth

Fare thee well! a track of glory Shows where er thy steps have been, Making Life a lovely story, Dim when duty's way before us,

As the magnet charts the sea, May thy pure star glowing o'er us Point the path to Heaven and Thee!

From the Louisville Journal WOMAN.

We published not long since an article headed Advice to Wives." We have repented therefore long ago. Catch us doing the like again! Not that we care a fig about our friend of the "Free man" scolding us for this error; he is a man, and who cares for him? But that we have received sundry well-defined, well-expressed, cunning, and not care for them? We beg pardon of them. Unadvisedly, ignorantly, we promise never to offend again in like manner.

But there is a pretty, intelligent, resolute, and lovely creature, who says, "You must unsay what you have said, and do us justice." Now, just tell us, and we will do it. "Chalk out the path, and we will walk in it." "Pil relieve you." says a sympathizing oreature; "publish that," (throwing down a marked paper,) "and that will save you." We agreed—submissively we promised to do it, without looking at it, part or whole. And so, reader, for a full justification of wives, and a regular setting down of husbands! There is no help for it, so far as we are concerned. Poor man you may escape, if you please, by stopping here

but our advice to you is, go on. Well, what is written in that paper is headed a "Sketch for Husbands," by T. S. Arthur. Ot course, first is a morning scene; place, the bedroom. Mrs. Lundy had been up half an hour busy about various matters, when Mr. Lundy crept out of bed and commenced dressing himself "I wish you would get me some hot water, Aggy," he said to his wife. "I must shave myself

Mrs. Lundy was busily engaged in dressing a ittle resisting urchin. "Yes, dear," she replied, "in a moment," and kept on with the work, intending to finish dress-ing the child before she went down stairs for the

Mr. Lundy waited about a minute, and then

"I wish you would get it for me now, Agnes; I can't finish dressing myself until I shave."

Mrs. Lundy ceased her work, put down the child, and got the hot water. Mr. Lundy began shaving. When half through, he directs his wife to tell Bill to clean his old boots, as his new ones hurt him. Completing his toilet, he goes down children and herself to get ready. cries—Will breaks his shoe string dy proceeds to arrange herself, when up comes Mr. Lundy, with—

"Good heavens, Agnes! Aint you dressed yet? exclaims her husband, coming to the chamber, with his watch in his hand. "It's ten minutes past eight now. I've been ready and waiting for more than half an hour." "I'll be along in a minute. I've only got my hair to put up and a dress to slip on," replied Mrs.

"I'm coming," he hears on the stairs, from his

man, the philosopher, and the scholar.

Next to the curse of a military chieftain attempting to adapt the tactics of the camp to the regulation of the cabinet, is the nuisance of a narrow-minded lawyer carrying the results of the cabinet. It wish you would try to be more punctual; this ever being behind time annoys me terribly. it takes to dress and see after so many children; but it makes no impression whatever upon the mind of Mr. Lundy. They are uttered as a kind

in my head extracted."

Mrs. Lundy turns away with feelings of discouragement. She is heavily burdened, and has

no true sympathy.

Mr. Lundy walks towards his store, health in

every vein, and vigor in every muscle; and his wife goes wearily to her chamber, half mad with pain, and every nerve excited and quivering.
Mr. Lundy chats with customers, sells goods,
pays bills, and does a morning's business, and is eady, with a good appetite, for his dinner. Mrs. Lundy has to go to market, and returns home worn and exhausted. Then at twelve run in Maggy, Willie, and Mary, hungry as they can be. The poor woman does all she can. Well, at half past one, in stalks Mr. Lundy. Sarah, the cook, was behindhand. She let the fire go down, and dinner was not ready at the regular time: she

and dinner was not ready at the regular time; she was in her chamber, suffering from pain.
"Is it possible! Too bad! Too bad!" she heard him say, as he passed on his way up stairs—at the dining-room door, he saw that the table was not set. "I wonder what good it is for a man to have a house of his own, if he can't have things as he

"I declare, Agnes, I'm out of all patience," he said, entering her chamber a few moments afterwards. "I told you, as I went away this morning, that I wished dinner at the hour, and there isn't even the sign of its being ready. It really looks

even the sign of its being ready. It really looks as if it were done on purpose."

"If I had the cooking to do, you should never wait a minute. But I can't always make servants do as I please," said Mrs. Lundy.

"That's all nonsense; I don't believe a word of it. I wonder how I'd get along in my business, if I were to let my clerks do as they liked. I have certain order in my business, and every subordinate has his duties, and knows that they must be nate has his duties, and knows that they must be done. Reduce all your household matters to a like order, and keep every one strictly to her duty, and you will have things right, but not without." "If you had ignorant, careless, self-willed Irish girls to deal with, instead of intelligent clerks,

ou might find it as difficult as I do to have all "Send them away if they don't do as you wish.
I'd never keep a girl in the house an hour, if she
didn't do everything as I directed."

no cook than a bad one; and as to good ones, they are hard to be found?

Mr. Lundy met this with one of his sweeping ens of argumentation, and completely si-

"But," said he, impatiently, "I can't wait your cook's movements; my business must be attended

And away he flounced from the house. In ten minutes the bell rang.
"Tell Sarah that Mr. Lundy couldn't wait, and

I don't want any dinner," said Mrs. Lundy to the This is one day's history in Mrs. Lundy's life. Need we wonder that she suffered? Need we be

tartled when told that she was killed by inches? adds the author

But no one suspected this—not even Mr. Lundy himself. The idea that he was murdering his wife by a slow, cruel death, would have shocked nim; and he would have felt the intimation of such a thing as an unpardonable outrage. And such was really the fact. He was murdering her.

Year after year, her duties and her toils in-treased. The history of a day, that we have given, was an epitome of the history of her life. Mr. Lundy, wrapped up in his schemes of gain, and rigid in his notion of order, punctuality, and formal proprieties, had no real spmpathy for his wife, and was ever complaining of the little irregulari-ties of his household, ever adding to instead of relieving the oppressive, wearying, and ever-recurring duties that were bearing her down. was a common thing for him, robust, and in high health, to sit in his easy-chair, with dressing-gown and slippers, and ask his tired wife, who ould scarcely move without pain, to hand him this, that, or the other thing, to ring the bell for the servant, or even to go up to their chamber, and bring him something from a drawer to which ne was not willing that a domestic should go.

Meeker, more patient, more loving in her character, grew Mrs. Lundy. By suffering she was purified. It made the heart ache to see her moving by the side of her erect, florid, elastic-treading husband, more like a pale, shadowy form than a real substance—and to feel assured that in a very little while the places that know her, and the children and friends who love her, will know and love her no more.

At last she died, and six little ones were left

without the affectionate care of a mother. If her husband, who wept so bitterly at her too early grave, did not murder her, we know not the meaning of the word murder. When it was too late, he could remember her long sufferings, her patience, her wrongs received at his hands; but while she lived, he was too selfish to apprehend or properly care for her. Everywhere-in books of domestic economy, in

tales, essays, newspaper paragraphs, and in our-rent conversation—do we hear iterated the lesson of woman's duty to her husband and in her house-She must have everything in order, and study the art of pleasing her lord as sedulously as if he were the most captious tyrant in the world. And verily, in his small way, he is too often a miserable tyrant. A woman is expected to be perfect in everything, and to do everything. No allowance is made for ill health consequent upon her maternal duties, nor for the peculiar wearing and all-engrossing nature of the cares attendant thereon. But who writes and talks of of forbearance, patience, and kind consideration of his overtasked wife? Little is said on this score. The world goes on—and hundreds, like Mrs. Lundy, go down to the grave years before their time, and no one dreams that their husbands are accused of their death. But it is even Not in maternal duties alone lies the cause of the wife's pale face and drooping form, but the

over-task of her peculiar position. She is worked too hard—harder than the slave in the cotton field. Too often she is nurse and seamstress for half a dozen children, and superintendent of her household besides. She will bend over her needle night after night, in pain or suffering from lassitude, while her husband sits enjoying his volume by her side, not dreaming that his duty, in order to save his wife from toil, is to prolong his labors. assistance required in meeting the thousand wants extra tasks to perform, any extra exertions to make, the husband is the one who should perform or make them, not the wife, for he has superior

ing home, wearied, from his store, counting room, his office or his workshop; and the wife is repeatedly enjoined to regard him on this accou provide comfort, quietude, and repose, for him at me. This is well enough, and she should do so

Husbands! if you love your wives, think of times, in more than one field in the neighborhood

"You forget that I have all the children to get ready," replied Mrs. Lundy.

Silenced, but not convinced, the husband goes own sayings and doings at home, and see if it does

THE TIGHT BOOT;

HOW A YOUNG MAN WENT INTO A BALL-ROOM.

About five years ago, I happened at a wedding in one of the backwood counties of Georgia, at the house of Major S. Being the wealthiest man in those parts, he was desirous of giving a great flare-up, and for this purpose had invited a large number of guests, to witness the nuptials of the eldest of three blooming, cherry-lipped, strong-limbed, clean-footed daughters. Among the invited guests, I observed the face of Bill P., a representative of the county at the "University." resentative of the county at the "University," whom I had known as the butt of his class while there, but who was destined to act a conspicuous part on the present memorable occasion. Bill was an original—sui generis. He was peculiarly attached to his head, which was unique in shape, and clothed with curls which resembled less Hyperion's than the setting sun in hue. He was perion's than the setting sun in line. He was six feet two in his stockings, with legs meeting a long way up, and more resembling a pair of compasses than anything I can at present imagine. Add to this, he was twenty years of age, and recking with verdancy and bashfulness, and you have his daguerreotype. The ceremony had been performed, the hour was waxing late, and all

eemed to be enjoying the flow of soul.

I had exhausted the fun from the various group I had exhausted the fun from the various groups, and was looking about for a subject of interest, when I perceived Bill sitting like Napoleon, solitary and alone, with a face, the agony of whose expression I shall never forget. Approaching him, I kindly inquired the cause of his distress, and proffered him assistance.

"Give me your arm," said he, "I am deathly sick; let us find a room and go to bed."

He grasped my arm convulsively, and, limping along, we went into a private room which Major S. had assigned me as my quarters for the night

along, we went into a private room which Major S. had assigned me as my quarters for the night. I soon discovered the cause of Bill's malady, which was, a small pair of boots on his large feet, worn with the view of curtailing the fair proportions of those members. He endeavored in vain to release his feet; and, asit was impossible to get the assistance of a servant, I volunteered to tugat them myself, when he had completely exhausted his strength. We succeeded at once in pulling off one; but the other resisted our every effort. Bill was in agony; his foot was badly swollen, and yet he did not out the boot. At last he arose, his eyes in a "fine phrenzy rolling," and dripping with perspiration, and pronouncing anathemas, not loud, but deep, upon all gatherings in general, and country weddings in particular, he divested himself of every garment save that he divested himself of every garment save that one terrible boot. The merriment in the adjoining chamber contrasted strangely with the an-

guish in mine.

The guests had now all gone into the ball-room. I could hear every note of preparation made by the fiddler. Approaching nearer the wall, I discovered a door which opened into the room where they were about commencing the dance. By this time, Bill had recovered strength, and re-commenced the tug with his boot. In vain he essayed every position and attitude. At last he thought he might accomplish his object by placing his back to the wall, his right foot against one of my feet, and obtain my assistance. He placed himself firmly against the door, and I caught his leg and began to pull, gradually yielding, and bidding guish in mine. and began to pull, gradually yielding, and bidding him make "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," the boot unexpectedly gave way, and with it the door, and Bill went tumbling into the

Such screams from the females, and such con sternation among the besuxs, was never before seen. In the midst of mirth, uproarious, I heard the clatter of horse's hoof, and, looking out of the "You don't know anything about it, Mr. Lundy. It is easy to say, send off your cook if she is ten or twenty minutes late with a meal, or serves in the wind, and clothed in full Georgia costume, t up badly, or does any other thing that is disor-terly or objectionable. But it is worse to have

The rat is not mistaken in thinking, that corn-

alks are as much for his use as the farmer's

that barns and granaries are his winter magazines

that the miller is his acting partner, the cheese monger his purveyor, and the storckeeper his steward. He places himself, in relation with man, not as his dependant like the dog, nor like the cat as his ally, nor like the sheep as his property, nor like the ox as his servant, nor like the horse and as as his alawa nor like the norm ne horse and ass as his slave, nor like the poul try, who are to "come and be killed," when Mrs Bond invites them; but, as his enemy, a bold acknowledges no right of property in others, and lives by spoil. Wheresoever man goes, rat follows or accompanies him. Town or country are equal-ly agreeable to him. He enters upon your house orderer, a Johnnie Armstrong or Rob Roy, who as a tenant at will, (his, not yours,) works out for himself a covered way in your walls, ascends by it from one story to another, and, leaving you the larger apartments, takes possession of the space between floor and ceiling, as an entressal for himself. There he has his parties, and his revels, and his gallopades, (merry ones they are,) when you would be asleep, if it were not for the spirit with which the youth and belles of rat-land keep up the ball over your head. And you are more fortunate than most of your neighbors, if he does not prepare for his mausoleum behind your into it when he is about to die, and very soon afford you full proof, that, although he may have lived like a hermit, his relics were not in the odor of sanctity. You have, then, the additional comfort of knowing that the spot so appropriated will henceforth be used either as a con etery, or family vault. In this respect, as in many others, nearer approaches are made to us by inferior creatures than are dreamt of in our cargo for some distant port, rat goes with it. Great Britain plants a colony in Botany Bay, Van Dieman's Land, or at the Swan River; rat takes an opportunity for colonizing also. Ships are sent out on a voyage of discovery; rat embarks as a volunteer. He doubled the stormy Cape with Diaz, arrived at Malabar in the first

For the National Era. TEMPERANCE.

pean vessel with Gama, discovered the New World

with Columbus, and took possession of it at the same time, and circumnavigated the globe with

Megallan, and with Drake, and with Cook .- The

At a meeting of the Medina County Temperance Society, in Lafayette, Medina county, Ohio, the following resolution was passed unanimously, Resolved, That, as friends of the Temperance

reform, we cannot but express our unfeigned grief and mortification, in view of the fact, as reported in the papers, that the delegation from Congress to accompany the REMAINS OF JOHN QUINDY ADAMS to his native Massachusetts, in token of the NATION'S respect for one of its most renowned citizens and most signally faithful public servants, and also in token of the NATION'S condolence with the bereaved family, should, at a public dinner in Boston, have indulged to excess, or even at all, in the use of the intoxicating beverage; and that fidelity to our avowed principles requires us thus to notice this melancholy and loathsome transaction, most especially, as in the position occupied by those offenders, commissioned to execute a sol-emn and very delicate trust, involving individual respectability and public honor, and designed to hallow conjugal and filial bonds, they have con-nected the Nation with the shame and guilt of their conduct; while at the same time we devoutthe Mayor of the city of Boston, when informed that alcoholic drinks were to be upon the table, promptly refused to lend the influence of their esence at the entertainment—thus giving to the country a noble specimen of moral courage, Chris-tian patriotism, and personal independence, wor-Resolved, That the above resolution be forwarded for insertion in the National Era and in the

BIRDSEVE NEVINS, President. A. C. BOWEN, Secretary. Lafayette, Medina Co., Ohio, April 11, 1848.

Longevity.-There is at present a woman nam ed Mary Benton, living in the village of Elton near Stockton-on-Tees, who has attained the grea as far as lies in her power. But we doubt if as many men come home over-wearied with toil to their wives, as there are wives who are themselves of most of her faculties. Within the last month she might have been seen haymaking at differen

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, MAY 4, 1848.

To See 4th page, the closing portion of the debate in the Senate on Hale's Bill.

Reforms and Reformers of England .- We again call attention to the series of able and interesting articles, thus entitled, the 4th number of which appears on our 1st page.

Many literary notices are crowded out this

MR. HALE AND HIS BILL.

Mr. Calhoun and his disciples attempted to throw odium upon Mr. Hale, on account of his effort to bring forward a bill to protect property in the District of Columbia. The public at large will stamp their conduct with the reprobation it richly deserves; and even the people of this District, now that excitement has passed away, will see the injustice that has been done the New Hampshire Senator.

The bill he asked leave to introduce was designed to make any incorporated town or city, in the District, liable for damages done within its limits by mob violence. Such a provision exists in many of the States. Its reasonableness is manifest. It is right that a community should protect every law-abiding member of it. It taxes his property, and is bound to protect it. If it fail in this duty, it ought to make up to him the consequent loss. The expediency of the measure is no less obvious. The corporation, when bound for losses that any one of its members may suffer from violence, will make seasonable and sufficient provision against such a contingency. The whole weight of self-interest is arrayed on the side of law and order.

In itself, then, such a measure is justifiable. The form given to it by Mr. Hale was that of the statute of Maryland on the subject. We publish that act and his bill, side by side, that the reader may at once be convinced of the gross misrepresentation of Mr. Foote and his asso-

misrepresentation of Mr. Foote and his associates:

HALE'S BILL.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representations of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the passage of this act, if any county or incorporated town or city of the District of Columbia, any church, chapel, covent, or other house, used, coupled, or intended for religious worship, any dwelling used or designed, by any person or body politic or corporation, as a place for the transaction of business or deragand, any barn stable or other out-house, or any articles of personal property, shall be injured or destroyed, or if any property therein or thereon shall be taken away, injured, or destroyed, by any riotous or tunultuous assemblage of people, the full amount of the damage so done shall be raken away, injured, or destroyed by the sufferer or sufferers, by suit at law against the county, town, or city, within whose jurisdiction such riot or tunult courrent Provided however, That no such liability shall be incurred, by such the sufferer of sufferers, by the suffere or sufferers, by the sufferer or sufferers, by control to the summer of the damage so done shall be recovered by the sufferer or sufferers, by suit at law against the county, town, or city, within whose jurisdiction such riot or tunult courrent Provided however, That no such liability shall be incurred, by such as heaven the liability shall be devolved on such county, town, or city, unless the same in time to prevent said injury or destruction, either by their own police or with the aid of the citizens of such the sufference, having no-there of the same in time to prevent said injury or destruction, either by their own police or with the aid of the citizens of such the sufference, having no-there of the same in time to prevent said injury or destruction, either by their own police or with the aid of the citizens of such the sufference of such the sufferen

The bill and its form are unobjectionable. Was there anything objectionable in the time or manner of bringing it forward? For two days, large assemblages of excited people had been attempting to destroy a printing press. The house containing it had been stoned, and the printers put in jeopardy. The police had manfully resisted, but it was uncertain whether they could much longer stand their ground; while the city authorities, up to Thursday morning, had not shown that vigor in suppressing all attempts at violence, which could give assurance of ultimate success On that morning, therefore, Mr. Hale asked leave to introduce his bill. Why was it not a timely movement? What reason could Mr. Mangum give for terming it "inopportune?" Mr. Hale could not foresee that the civil power would, ere the discussion on the bill was fairly opened, rally so effectually in support of the law.

Then, as to the manner of bringing it forward: the official report shows that there was nothing in it irritating or improper. The immediate reason of its introduction was frankly avowed. The mover acted without concealment or indirection. While the bill was sustained upon general reasons of policy, its introduction at that particular moment was openly attributed to the existence of an excitement in the city of Washington, threatening the destruction of private property, which had not been concerned in any way, directly or indirectly, with the cause of the excitement. Not the most distant allusion was made to slavery. Not a word escaped its mover, of more than commonplace import. The report shows this. The whole movement, whether the nature and form of the bill, or the time and mode of its presentation, be considered, was unobjectionable, inoffensive.

Now, look over the debate, and see the ferocious invective and abuse which Mr. Calhoun and his friends chose to indulge in towards the New Hampshire Senator, on account of this harmless, well-intended movement. The records of no legislature, no deliberative body in the world, can furnish a parallel. There was an insane fury among the speakers which must have shocked every calm observer. On a simple proposition to transfer the policy of Maryland in relation to riots, to the District of Columbia, Messrs, Calhoun, Davis of Mississippi, and Foote, themselves open the discussion of the slave question, and then coolly denounce Mr. Hale for commencing it, when he had not said a word about it! Mr Davis threatens bloodshed, and is prepared to meet in deadly conflict any "incendiary" who introduces such topics. Mr. Calhoun fiercely denounces a brother Senator, representing, like himself, a sovereign State, as "a maniac," and will not argue with him. Mr. Foote invites the same Senator, sneeringly, to Mississippi, telling him that he would be strung up on the highest tree, and he himself, if necessary, would assist in the execution! Could madness go further? Is there another legislative body in the world, in which such a spectacle would be telerated? And bear in mind the provocation: - anathematized, vilified, called a fanatic, an incendiary, a highway robber, a maniac, threatened with assassination if he would but go South, simply because, as an independent Senator, regardful of the peace and fair fame of the Metropolis of the Republic, he felt it his duty to introduce a bill, copied from the statute of the State of Maryland, to aid and stimulate the civil power of the city to suppress riots! We thank God, that the authorities and the good citizens of this place succeeded in putting down the mob, without the benefit of this measure; but no thanks to Mr. Calhoun or his particular friends. Had the spirit of their speeches been responded to, violence would have triumphed, and the Liberty of the Press in

of charity to suppose that they could have been blind to the tendency of their course.

Whatever their intention or desire, they have been guilty of a great blunder. Their conduct cannot unite the Senate, and it must alienate many of their friends at the North. Reflecting, moderate men in all sections will be shocked by that has gone by. "It is too late"-too late for such displays of passion. The representatives of the non-slaveholding interest of the country will setting limits to the aggressions of a Power natio stamped with the attributes of the darkest Des-

THE CURSE OF THE CHARTER-BREAKERS.

The rights and liberties affirmed by Magna Charta were deemed of such importance in the 13th century, that the Bishops, twice a year, with tapers burning and in their pontifical robes, pronounced, in the presence of the King and the greater Excommunication against the infringer of that instrument. The imposing ceremony took place in the great Hall of Westminster. A copy of the curse of 1253, now before us, declares that, By the authority of Almighty God, and the blessed Apostles and Martyrs, and all the Saints in Heaven, all those who violate the English libquestered from the company of Heaven and the craments of the Holy Church."

William Penn, in his admirable political pamphet, "England's Present Interest Considered," alluding to the Curse of the Charter-breakers, says: I am no Roman Catholic, and little value their other ourses; yet I declare I would not for the world incur this curse, as every man deservedly doth who offers violence to the fundamental freedoms thereby repeated and confirmed."

For the National Era. In Westminster's royal halls, Robed in their pontificals, England's ancient prelates stood For the people's right and good. All around, in armor dressed, Steel for glove and mail for vest, King and council, lord and knight, Squire and yeoman, stood in sight-

Stood to hear the priests rehearse, In God's name, the Church's curse, By the tapers round them lit, Slowly, sternly uttering it. "Right of voice in framing laws, Right of peers to try each cause; Peasant homestead, mean and small, Sacred as the monarch's hall— Whose lays his hand on these. England's ancient liberties— Whoso breaks, by word or deed, England's vow at Runnymede—

"Be he prince or belted knight, Whatsoe'er his rank or might, If the highest, then the worst, Let him live and die accursed. "Thou, who to thy Church hast given Keys alike of earth and heaven, Make our word and witness sure, Let the curse we speak endure!" Silent while that Curse was said, Every bare and listening head Bowed in reverent awe, and then All the people said, Amen!

Seven times the bells have tolled For the centuries grey and old. For the centuries grey and old, Since that stol'd and mitred band Cursed the tyrants of their land; Since the priesthood, like a tower, Stood between the poor and power, And the wronged and trodden down Bless'd the abbot's shaven crown. Gone, thank God, their wizard spell, Lost their keys of Heaven and Heil; Yet I sigh for men as bold As those bearded priests of old.

Now too oft the priesthood wait At the threshold of the State— Waiting for the beck and nod Of its power as law and God. Fraud exults while solemn words Sanctify his stolen hoards; Slavery laughs while ghostly lips Bless his manacles and whips.

Not on them the poor rely, Not on them looks Liberty, Who with fawning falsehood cower To the wrong, when clothed with power. Oh! to see them meanly cling Round the master, round the king. Spected with, and sold and bought-Pitifuller sight is not!

Tell me not that this must be Free the needed truth to speak, Right the wronged, and raise the weak-Not to fawn on wealth and state, Leaving Lazarus at the gate— Not to peddle creeds like wares— Not to mutter hireling prayers—

Nor to paint the new life's bliss On the sable ground of this— Golden stree's for idle knave, Sabbath rest for weary slave! Not for words and works like these, Priest of God, thy mission is; But to m'ke Earth's desert glad, In its Eden greenness olad:

And to level manhood bring Lord and peasant, serf and king; And the Christ of God to find In the humblest of thy kind! Thine to work as well as pray,

Watching on the hills of Faith, Listening what the Spirit saith Of the dim-seen light afar, Of the dim-seen light afar, Growing like a nearing star.

God's interpreter art thou, To the waiting ones below; "Twixt them and its light midway Heralding the better day—

Catching gleams of temple spires, Like the seer of Patmos gazing On the glory downward blazing. Till upon Earth's grateful sod Rests the City of our God!

YUCATAN.

The following important message in relation to Yucatan was read in Congress last Saturday, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations: To the Senote and House of Representatives of the

United States I submit, for the consideration of Congress, several communications received at the Department of State, from Mr. Justo Sierra, Comm Yucatan, and also a communication from the Governor of that State, representing the condition of extreme suffering to which their country has been reduced by an insurrection of the Indians within

its limits, and asking the aid of the United States. The communications present a case of human suffering and misery which cannot fail to excite the sympathies of all civilized nations. From hese and other sources of information, it appears that the Indians of Yucatan are waging a war of extermination against the write race. In this cruel war, they spare neither age nor sex, but put to death, indiscriminately, all who fall within their power. The inhabitants, panic-stricken and destitute of arms, are flying before their savage extermination against the white race. In this pursuers towards the coast; and their expulsi from their country, or their extermination, would seem to be inevitable, unless they can obtain as-

sistance from abroad. In this condition they have, through their constituted authorities, implored the aid of this Government to save them from destruction, offering, in case this should be granted, to transfer "dominion and sovereignty of the Peninsula" to the United States. Similar appeals for aid and protection have been made to "the Spanish and

e English Governments." Whilst it is not my purpose to recommend the adoption of any measure, with a view to the acquisition of the "dominion and sovereignty" over Yucatan, yet, according to our established policy, we could not consent to a transfer of this "domin ion and sovereignty," either to Spain, Great Britain, or any other European Power. In the language of President Monroe, in his message of mber, 1823, "we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety." In my annual message of December, 1845, I declared that "near a quarter of a century ago, the principle was distinctly announced to the world, in the annual message of one of my predecessors, that the American Continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European Power." This principle will apply with greatly increased force, should any European Power attempt to establish any new colony in North America. In the existing circumstances of the world, the present is deemed a proper occasion to reiterate and reaffirm the principle avowed by Mr. Monroe, and to state my cordial concurrence in its wisdom and sound policy. reassertion of this principle, especially in reference to North America, is at this day but the pro-

terests, that the efficient protection of our laws should be extended over our whole territorial limits, and that it should be distinctly announced

American Continent." Our own security requires that the established moderate men in all sections will be shocked by the spirit they betrayed, the gratuitous violence they exhibited. As to intimidation, the day for of Yucatan. It is situate in the Gulf of Mexico, Orleans, and indeed our whole southwestern coast, the non-slaveholding interest of the country will only find in such conduct additional reason for if it should become a colony of any European

We have now authentic information that, if the aid asked from the United States be not granted, such aid will probably be obtained from some European Power, which may hereafter assert a claim to "dominion and sovereignty" over Yuca-

peculiar character, as will be perceived from the note of the Secretary of State to her Commissioner, dated on the 24th of December last, a copy of which is herewith transmitted. Yucatan has never declared her independence, and we treat her as a State of the Mexican Republic. For this reason, to \$8. Our wild and unimproved land can be representatives of the estates of England, the State of the Mexican Republic. For this reason, we have never officially received her Commissioner; but, whilst this is the case, we have, to a considerable extent, recognised her as a neutral in our war with Mexico. Whilst still considering Yucatan as a portion of Mexico, if we had troops to spare for that purpose, I would deem it proper, during the continuance of the war with Mexico, to occupy and hold military possession of her territory, and to defend the white inhabitants against erties, and secretly or openly, by deed, word, or the incursions of the Indians, in the same way counsel, do make statutes, or observe them being that we have employed our troops in other States made, against said liberties, are accursed and serepelling the attacks of savages upon the inhabi-tants who have maintained their neutrality in the war. But, unfortunately, we cannot, at the present, without serious danger, withdraw our forces from other portions of the Mexican territory now in our occupation, and send them to Yucatan. All that can be done, under existing circumstances, is to employ our naval forces in the Gulf, not required at other points, to afford them relief. But it is not to be expected that any adequate protec-tion can thus be afforded, as the operations of such naval forces must, of necessity, be confined to

I have considered it proper to communicate the information contained in the accompanying correspondence, and I submit to the wisdom of Congress to adopt such measures as, in their judgment, may be expedient to prevent Yucatan from becoming a colony of any European Power, which in no event could be permitted by the United States; and at the same time to rescue the white race from extermination or expulsion from their countries. try. Washington, April 29, 1848. JAMES K. POLK.

This message was severely denounced in the Senate by Mr. Calhoun, in the House by Mr. Root. The former blamed the white people of Yucatan for having brought ruin upon themselves, by the policy of elevating to their own level, in

point of rights, an inferior race. The one-ideaism of this great man is certainly leading him into strange blunders. It is not the civilized Indians, constituting a part of the social system of Yucatan, who have turned upon the centuries strove to expel or exterminate the whites in this country. The struggle is not between plenty, may always have enough to eat." races, but between Civilization and Barbarism. The notion of Mr. Calhoun concerning races, is a kind of hallucination.

Mr. Root is no less visionary. He fancies that the struggle is between Aristocracy and Democracy - between a few white aristocrats and the colored democratic masses. This is a pure fiction. As well might the contest between the band of Pilgrims who landed on Plymouth Rock and the savages who prowled in the wilderness, be thus represented. As we had occasion some time ago to state, the population of the State of Yucatan consists of six hundred and fifty thousand-onethird being the descendants of the Spaniards, another third composed of the offspring of the Spaniards and Indians, the rest being Indians, of whom fifty thousand are civilized. These are bloody attacks of the wild Indians. What may flicted upon our aborigines. If Mr. Root speak mercy of a few thousand savages, without any so-

cial organization. So far as the message of the President suggests that Congress should take measures to aid the civilized community of Yucatan in protecting itself-against the butcheries of the savages, and to restore peace to that distressed country, it deserves the most serious consideration of that body. As to its doctrine concerning European intervention, the country will hesitate long before sanctioning it. It is a broad and dangerous doctrine, and may involve us in most ruinous controversies. Suppose Russia should transfer her possessions in America to England, and the latter country should commence the work of colonizing them, would be prosperous till she substitute free for slave that come within the terms of Mr. Polk's denun- labor. Would to God her politicians would deciation? England and France both interposed vote themselves to this noble work, instead of in the affair of La Plata-did our Government | embarking in a crusade to propagate human slaprotest against their action? Suppose that Vene- very! zuela should transfer its sovereignty to England, on condition of being protected by that Power, would Mr. Polk feel himself called upon to interwhole Hemisphere, watching over the interests and Michigan. and regulating the concerns of every State in it?

A greater absurdity could not be conceived. European intervention in Mexico or Yucatan is a political question of much interest. Whether it should be allowed, and, if so, to what extent, are questions to be determined in view of their probable bearings upon the essential interests of this Republic. The whole subject of intervention should be left without embarrassing ourselves by unqualified declarations in advance, to be determined by considerations of sound policy, in view of the circumstances existing at the time when action may be demanded. A vigilant, energetic Government can guard against evil, without rashly committing itself in advance to principles offensive to the self-respect of other Governments, and the maintenance of which in all cases may involve incalculable mischiefs.

VIRGINIA AND MASSACHUSETTS.

"With reference to the comparative prosperity of States, he (Mr. Bayly) said, in all that was permanent and settled in property, in wealth, and population, Virginia was not behind any of the older States. If we go to the new States, he asked for one of them that had better advanced than the State of Missouri."

Mr. Bayly boasts of his accuracy—let us test

Virginia is one of the older States; New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, are among the older States. A few figures will show Mr. Bayly the necessity of being more careful in his

Pop. in 1790. 748,308 Pop. in 1840. 1,239,797 2,420,029 Sq. miles. 66,624 N. York 46,085 1,724,033 737,699 47,500 434.373 Mass. 348,787 Per cent. Increase in 50 years. 491,480 614 Pennsylvania 1,389,660 388,912

Massachusetts In respect to soil climate navigation mineral resources, and commercial facilities, Virginia is at least equal to Pennsylvania and New York, and far superior to Massachusetts. In extent of territory, she is one-fourth larger than either of the former States, and nearly eight times larger these three rostrums, there was one at the south than the latter. And yet, in fifty years, she has increased in population only 65 per cent., while the increase of Massachusetts in the same time Times says: has been 111 per cent., of Pennsylvania, 320 per

cent., of New York, 614 per cent. So much in regard to population—only let it be borne in mind, that of the population of Virginia,

Now, as to wealth. The "aggregate value of all the property" in Virginia, in 1842, was mense meeting, was as follows: \$211,888,508; the valuation of the real and perto the world, as our settled policy, that no future European colony or dominion shall, with our consent, be planted or established on any part of the \$300,000,000; in N. York, in 1845, \$616,824,955; sonal estate in Massachusetts, in 1841, was in Pennsylvania, in 1847, \$465,789,952. But, even this presentation does not exhibit the real tion, in all its deep significance, and promises its fulfilment to the hopes and hearts of the whole and South. three States severally, and that of Virginia-for on the North American Continent; and, from its it must be remembered that "all the property" vicinity to Cuba, to the Capes of Florida, to New in this State includes the value of the slaves or laboring population, which are not worth to the State half so much as the laboring or producing classes in the free States.

THE NATIONAL ERA, WASHINGTON, MAY 4, 1848.

We might extend the comparison, but we prefer to let the press of Virginia refute her Represent-

A citizen of Clarksburg, (Va.,) in a communication to the New York Farmer and Mechanic, after having given a glowing description of the natural features of Western Virginia, says:

"Our improved lands are estimated in value

purchased in any quantity from 10 cents an acre up to \$2. "The mechanic arts flourish among us in their lowest possible and most primitive stage, and the opening for mechanics is as good as any inland country in the United States. Agriculture is conducted upon the worst and most obsolete prin-We have a few good farmers among us, but they have been but recently acquired by emi-gration, and are rare, though I am happy to say that their example is producing the best results. It is needless for me to say that we have timber of all descriptions, and almost boundless water power. All we want to render this one of the most favored spots in this great Union, is the accession to our population of intelligent practical mechanics and farmers, with capital, and the construction of those improvements which would furnish us with an adequate outlet to market."

commenting upon the address of Mr. Bruce,

"It is apparent to all, who take even a cursory glance at Virginia, that she is literally eaten up to the police to evade any conflict if possible, to by her slave population—that she resembles a bow of great natural strength, bent by enormous weight to an unnatural position-and that she tempted. can never recover her elasticity till a portion, at least, of her burden shall have been removed." Again:

"What if the lands themselves, being taxed to the utmost to support a population as thriftless and as voracious as a swarm of locusts, become at Mr. O'Connor, that the meeting would not be allast, under any management, unable to support lowed to proceed in procession to deliver the peit? Such a state of things is rapidly approach- tition in a body to the Parliament; that the ating in Virginia; and, if all that we hear is correct, it has already overtaken our Southern neigh- O'Connor thereupon made an appeal to the meetbors. Is it not time, then, to weigh the advice of ing, and it was finally resolved to send the peti-Mr. Bruce, with a serious view to immediate action by a committee. Several cars were employed tion? And we would say to the farmer in either for the purpose, and, amid the breathless silence of of these States, if you are not able to support your slaves without going in debt, liberate them if you are able and disposed to do so; if you are | er, by O'Connor and two assistants, where it was State, but the wild Indians, like those who for not, sell a portion of them; but by all means, manage so that you and they too, in this land of A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce,

who, the Richmond Whig believes, "is a Southern man," says, referring to the same address-

"If in Mecklenburg county slaves are not profitable, they cannot be so elsewhere in that region—the staple product is tobacco. The value of the product renders the receipts of the planter there greater than in any county of the State, accounty, either of public or private improvement, or | Economical Reform, headed by Hume, Cobden, often formerly, and well remember that many ernment pursue the policy of gradual concession planters told me that the profits of their tobacco and it will sustain no violent shock. culture had been for the most part absorbed by the We rejoice that the Physical Force Movement expense of maintaining their numerous slaves."

have been the provocation of the latter, we know not, but certainly they have not sustained such the New England states. Nature has here lavished every variety of her exhaustless store of ished every variety of her exhaustless store of ished every variety of her exhaustless for agriculture for agriculture for agriculture. wealth. Virginia has greater facilities for agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, than any truth, Civilization has no right to plant its colonies on any continent or island where Barbarism reigns, not fulfil the destiny which the God of Nature though illimitable tracts of land may lie at the has written out for her in characters so plain that he who runs may read? Her people have abundant native energy, and are remarkable for their perseverance. Is it that those qualities are too generally misdirected, and, instead of being brought to bear upon the resources of their soil, are wasted and frittered away upon federal and political affairs? Is it because the iron hand of necessity is not felt, compelling them to work out their own salvation, that she lags in the rear of poorer States? Whatever be the cause, her decline is as certain as it is humiliating. Whatever be the cause, the stream of emigration still rolls from her borders, and her sons daily 'leave an angel's bed, to feed on the garbage? of some imaginary

Mr. Bayly is sufficiently answered on the subject of the prosperity of Virginia. She cannot

But this gentleman is just as much in error in regard to Missouri. "If we go to the new States, he asked for one of them that had better advanced fere? Is it the intention of our Government to than Missouri?" We can tell him of more than constitute itself the sole, supreme guardian of the one. Let us compare Missouri, Illinois, Indiana,

issouri,	60,000	20,845	600,000
linois,	59,500	12,282	735,000
diana,	36,000	24,520	960,000
lichigan,	36,000	4,762	320,000
Missour		n 37 years.	Per cent.
Illinois,		,718	2,778 5,803
Indiana, 935,480		3,800	
Michiga	in, 315	238	6,620

The table speaks for itself. Missouri, so advantageously situated, so extensive in territory, is yet behind her sister States of the West in the march of population. Of railroads and canals she has not, we believe, a single mile, while the other States named are covered with a net-

Let us see how she compares as to productions, taking the estimate of the crops of 1845, by the Commissioner of Patents, as our authority

Wheat. Corn.
Missouri, 1,525,000 15,625,000
Illinois, 4,563,000 25,584,000 25,584,000 2,631,000 30,625,000 2,680,000 Michigan, 7,061,000 4,945,000 4,555,000 Similar proportions in relation to all the other cases, except, of course, tobacco! Need we say one word more? Mr. Bayly would do well to ex-

amine into this subject with more care. SYMPATHY MEETING AT PHILADELPHIA.

An immense meeting assembled on Monday afternoon in Independence Square, Philadelphia, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with France in her purpose of establishing a Republi-

sickness,) Mayor Belsterling, of the Northern Liberties, was called to the Chair. Henry D. Gilpin, Esq., offered a series of resolutions, which were adopted with tremendous cheering, and a committee of seventy-six appointed to transmit them to the Provisional Govern-

Three rostrums were erected, and addresses in English, French, and German, were delivered by several distinguished gentlemen. The Mar-seilles Hymn and Hail Columbia were sung by a powerful choir, and three cheers were given for "France and Freedom throughout the world."

The Square was filled to overflowing. Besides gate appropriated to the colored people who participated in the proceedings. The Spirit of the

"The speeches of the colored orators were full of good sense and sound republican doctrine, and there were occasional outbursts of eloquence from the lips of the speakers, that their white listeners 450,000 are slaves: and how much they contribute to all that is "permanent and settled in properwarmly cheered. No attempt was made to disturb them, and from not a soul in the square did they receive a solitary insult. The incident intuition, and feel secure in its guaranties of our Washington would have been prostrated. We do not charge them with intending or desiring such a catastrophe, but it requires a great deal such a catastrophe, but it requires a great deal such as catastrophe, but it is due alike to our safety and our in-

One of the resolutions, adopted by this im

Resolved. That the proclamation of LIBERTY-Equality-Fraternity-realized by the aboli tion of slavery, by the universality of suffrage, and the earnestly endeavored organization of Industry, reveals the sentiments of our own Revolu-

DEATH OF SENATOR ASHLEY.

Senator Ashley, one of the most amiable and

"It is with profound regret that we have to state the death of Chester Ashley, Esq., one of the United States Senators from the State of Arkansas. He was walking about in apparently perfect sympathy and intense interest the efforts of the health on Monday, was attacked on Tuesday, and is now no more. This rapid and melancholy event has filled both Houses of Congress and this whole community with the deepest con eration. On Saturday, the Senate remained but a short time in session, and adjourned out of respect to their dying colleague. In an hour afterwards, he breathed his last. Very soon after the melancholy tidings reached the House, they too adjourned.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The new steamship America, Captain Judkins, which sailed the 15th ultimo from Liverpool, arrived on the 29th, bringing news seven days later. The intelligence is encouraging to every friend of liberty. The Chartist demonstration on the following resolutions were passed: 10th, so far as it was intended to effect a violent revolution, completely failed. The Government adopted the most prudent and energetic measures. for the safety of the Queen, and to protect Parliament against all attempts to overawe it. Thousands of special constables were sworn in. The public edifices were guarded. Strong mili-The Richmond (Va.) Whig, a few months since, tary detachments were placed at suitable points, concealed from the public so as not to provoke collision, but ready at a moment's notice for action. The most judicious instructions were given submit patiently to taunts and insults, to let the People alone, so long as no violence was at-

The Chartists assembled at different points, marched in procession, and concentrated on Kennington Common, where they were addressed by Feargus O'Connor and others. The Superintendent of the Police here distinctly intimated to tempt would be resisted at all hazards. Mr. the House of Commons, the mammoth petition was dragged into the Hall to the table of the Speakread, and treated with the utmost respect. There were two petitions—one signed by 5,760,000 persons, the other by 100,000. The meeting afterwards dispersed peaceably, and security was once more felt in London.

Two results followed this demonstration: The bringing in a bill, by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, for the security of the passed to a second reading by a majority of 417and the organization of a League by members of cording to the late census. Yet there is little in that | Parliament and others, for Parliamentary and individual wealth, to show for the produce of more and Walmsley. The success of the latter would than a century and a half. I have been there very obviate the necessity of the former. Let the Gov-

failed. That is not the machinery to reform a identified with the white community of Yucatan, ing papers of Virginia, said, a few months ago, rests upon a broad basis—the middle classes and have suffered in common with it from the in an editorial on the subject of agriculture— and this is why it cannot easily be overthrown. that it can and general movement of violence against it. A Government that can and will yield to the demands of reform, need not fear revolution. The late demonstration, we doubt not, will be productive of good. It will arouse the Middle Classes, and tend to dispose the aristocracy to prevent the repetition of such a movement by timely concessions.

The news from the Continent is important only as showing that the march of Revolution is onwards. France is quiet. Italy is organizing. Austria is on the retreat. Palmerston has offered his mediation to Denmark and Prussia. Russia is still preparing, but disposed to be quiet, if her territory remain undisturbed. Ireland continues in statu quo, the Repealers maintaining the same bold language.

POLITICS.

Wisconsin.-The Whigs of Wisconsin assem bled in Convention at Madison the 13th instant. and nominated John H. Tweedy for Governor. It also appointed four delegates to the National Whig Convention, and nominated as electors of President and Vice President, Harrison Reed, Rufus King, Jacob J. Evans, and James Maxwell. last. The Democrats held their State Convention on

the 10th, at Milwaukie, and nominated Nelson Dewey for Governor. Delegates were chosen to P. Mapes, were nominated electors of President MARYLAND .- A Taylor State Convention was

held in Baltimore last week. Prominent Whigs and Democrats, it is stated, were in attendance The Convention resolved to support Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, passed a resolution inviting the friends of the General in other States to cooperate with them, and nominated an electoral ticket, composed of Whigs and Democrats, in equal An address was adopted, in which the old is-

sues-Tariff, National Bank, Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands, Annexation-are declared to be obsolete, and the following allusion is made to the question of slavery extension: "The war with Mexico, and the acquisition of

een entertained as to the necessity of either-"The Wilmot Proviso, the offspring of the new order of events, has given a name and a shape to growth

a portentous question, for the adjustment of which we may call in vain upon Whig and Democrat, as the orthodox priests of our political salvation. Neither can respond, for neither party was or-ganized in view of such a question; and the question itself rises into prominence in spite of them. It will not be put down. Let the two parties undertake to test severally the strength of their repective organizations by attempting to evade this Proviso issue, or to suppress it. They can neither evade nor suppress it. The Democratic party of evade nor suppress it. The Democratic party of the State of New York is already dismembered by In the absence of Mayor Swift, (caused by it—dismembered beyond the prospect of a re-union. Nor can the process stop there. New York, great n her territorial extent and resources, is not less prominent in her political aspect. She has given the initiative more than once to party developments, starting new issues and controlling them, as the political history of the country for the last twenty years will bear witness.
"We are impressed with these considerations so strongly as to believe that neither the Democratic

arty nor the Whig party can elect an exclusive party minee to the next Presidency.
"The issue involved in the Wilmot Proviso, more ominous than that of the Missouri question

warns all patriotic citizens to deprecate dome discord, and who would avert the violence of ultra logmas, threatening the social as well as the polit-North and its South; so has the Den likewise. The Constitution knows no North nor outh, as distinctive parts of the one great Unityshall be found who can be trusted, to stand firm | York will faithfully adhere to all the compromises | simple narrative of his revolutionary serv

and unshaken by the guarantees of the Constitution in the hour of trial—one upright, wise, and brave, who cannot be blinded or intimidated into

a surrender or betrayal of his trust.' We infer from this that General Taylor is to be supported as a candidate, on the ground that he is the only man opposed to the Wilmot Proviso who can be elected by the joint votes of North

MISSOURI.—The Democratic State Convention was held on the 17th March. On the twentieth balloting, A. A. King was nominated as the can-Senator Ashley, one of the most amiable and respectable members of the Senate departed this life last Saturday morning. The Union says:

"It is with profound regret that we have to state the death of Chester Ashley, Esq., one of the didate for Governor. Delegates to the National

"Resolved, That Missouri views with great sympathy and intense interest the efforts of the People of France to throw off the yoke of tyranny and despotism, and rear upon the crumbling ruins of monarchy a free and republican Government and we bid them, as we do all the world, good speed in the cause of liberty and equal rights."

ILLINOIS.—The Democrats in various sections of Illinois are rallying to the support of the Free Labor and the Free Soil Policy. Mr. Wentworth is vigorously sustained in his course. The Demogratic election of the party, but after discussion, in which all were heard and response to the support of the party, but as a middle ground of conciliation. is vigorously sustained in his course. The Democratic County Convention for Bureau have instructed their delegates to the Democratic Congressional Convention to cast their votes for their independent representative. At a meeting of the Democrats at Lyon's Precinct, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the Chicago Convention, the choosing delegates to the Chicago Convention, the

"Resolved, That this meeting is decidedly opposed to the introduction of slavery into territory

now free.
"Resolved, That we are in favor of river and harbor appropriations, as laid down in the lament-ed Silas Wright's letter to the Chicago Conven-

Resolved, That we are opposed to a tax on tea The Boone County Convention of Democrats met April 8th, and passed the following resolu-

"Resolved, That the President of the United States and his Cabinet, for their zealous and vig-orous prosecution of the war with Mexico, as well as for the sound and able views entertained and

promulgated by them on the subject of a tariff.

(excepting that proposed to be levied upon ten and coffee,) deserve and receive the confidence of the Democratic party throughout the country. "Resolved, That the sixth article of the ordinance of 1787, enacted by Congress then in session, and which, with the decided purpose of 'extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which form the basis on which these Republics, their laws and Constitutions, are erected,' provided that 'neither slavery nor involuntary servitude should exist in the then Northwestern Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, contains and recognises a principle and policy which, in the opinion of this onvention, is eminently calculated in the future. as it has proven in the past, to advance the true glory and prosperity of our common country, and should therefore be adopted and enforced in ref-

Government. "Resolved, That the conduct of the Hon. John Wentworth, member of Congress from this district, in his manful and determined vindication of the rights of Northern freemen and Western interests, meets with the unqualified approbation of the Democracy of Boone county."

The Democrats of La Salle county assembled in Convention at Ottawa on the 29th March, and passed a resolution in favor of holding a District Crown and Government of England, which was passed a resolution in favor of holding a District Convention in April, for the purpose of choosing a delegate to the National Democratic Convenis; but who will not suffer us to be overbalan tion. Resolutions were offered sustaining the war, and also the following:

Resolved, That while we disclaim any intention of interfering with the compromises of the Constitution, or of infringing upon any of the rights of the States, we must declare, since the crisis has arrived, our uncompromising hostility to the extension of slavery into territory now free, lying between the States and the Pacific. We insist that this extensive domain should be em-The Richmond Republican, another of the lead- free Government. The Government of England phatically the area of freedom, and its free soil prosperous nation." be tilled by the arm of 'free labor,' enjoying the

> ative to consult the feelings and wishes of the masses he represents as a guide for hisaction; and if those in authority will but do so, they will find these Whig members, and their constituent on the farms and in the workshops of the try an undivided sentiment in opposition to the nstrous heresy of modern times, the right of the slaveholder to plant slavery at pleasure in any of the free territory—the common property of the freeman—of the Union, and in favor of prethe freehan—of the Offich, and in layor of pre-serving for the millions who by descent and by emigration, under the ample folds of our flag, will inherit the now free territory of Oregon and Northern Mexico if slavery is excluded."

A Democratic Convention of the Seventh Judi- dicated, seems to us liberal and judicious. cial Circuit was held on the 12th April. Dr. D. Brainard, of Cook county, was chosen delegate to the National Democratic Convention, and Cornelius Lansing Presidential elector. They are Wilmot Proviso men, as will be seen by the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the same Convention:

"Resolved. That while we hold to the strict doctrines of the fathers of the Republic in respect to the powers of the General Government over internal improvements, we believe that a practical. sound, and wholesome rule of construction for the provement of rivers and harbors by the national Treasury is presented in the letter of the la-mented Wright to the Chicago Convention of July

Resolved. That while we will not interfere with slavery where it exists in the States of this Union, and while we do not desire to proscribe those who differ from us on this question, yet we the Baltimore Convention, and Francis Hueb-schmann, Wm. Dinwiddie, S. F. Nichols, and D. press our unalterable hostility to the further exension of slavery.

"Resolved, That the power of the Government of the United States to prohibit slavery in terri-tory now free having been recognised and exer-cised in various instances, from the ordinance of 1787 down to the Missouri compromise and the nnexation of Texas, and the principle of prohibiting slavery having been embodied in the hill introduced by Senator Douglas, of this State, to organize a Government in Oregon, we declare it as the sense of this Convention, that the prohibition of slavery should be made a fundamental principle in the organization of a Territorial Govern ent over all free territory hereafter to be acquired by the United States. Resolved, That the people of the Northwest

Territory need no argument in favor of prohibiting slavery but their own history. To those who are in favor of extending slavery over Oregon, California, and New Mexico, we would point to the unparalleled growth and prosperity of Ohio new territory, which have now become facts, and cannot be undone—whatever opinions may have been entertained as to the contrasted with the South, and after looking on contrasted with the South, and after looking on this picture and then on that, ask them to che have entailed upon the whole country such a series of responsibilities, that the chief attention of the public, other things being subordinate, must now be directed to them. rious ordinance of 1787, the great element of their

> Resolved, That the principle of prohibiting slavery originated with Jefferson, sustained by Wright, and endorsed by the Democracy of the North in their several State Legislatures, is no new principle, no new issue, but, in our judgment, the practical development of true Democracy.
>
> "Resolved, That the Democracy of this district are therefore opposed to the nomination of any individual as a candidate for the Presidency, who

is known or understood to be in favor of extendng slavery into the Territories of the United States, or who will use for that purpose the influence and patronage of the General Government, but that they will cheerfully sustain any individual, not subject to these objections, pledged to leave | slept in the grave for ages, ere the Lie be exp that question to the decision of the Congress of and Justice be done. What folly, then, to the United States. " Resolved, That at this time, in view of the con-

gree prejudicial to the interests and success of the Democratic party in the next Presidential contest, for the South to insist upon the nomination of any man who is known or understood to be in favor of the extension of slavery." New York.—The great pressure of matter last

week prevented due notice of the proceedings of the Democratic members of the Legislature of loal harmony, of the Union, to fly to the Constitu-tion! There is the ground of safety, which can-not be found elsewhere. The Whig party has its members. Mr. Floyd, of the Senate, reported a long address, which we hope to be able to notice hereafter. Mr. Myers reported from a committee our country; nor any differences among citizens, a series of resolutions, which were unanimously whether native or naturalized, or designated by adopted. We convex nortion of them. The other adopted. We copy a portion of them. The other resolutions sustained the war with Mexico, and congratulated France on her revolution:

"Resolved, That while the Democracy of New at the early life of General Hull, reading

of the Constitution, and maintain all the reser rights of the States, they declare—since the sis has arrived when that question must be metheir uncompromising hostility to the extension slavery into territory now free, which has been may be hereafter acquired, by any action of Government of the United States.

"Resolved, That the late Democratic State Comments of the United States."

vention at Syracuse, called by the Legislative cus for certain specified and defined objects, by rejection of the above resolution, which embor e firm conviction of the Democratic party that subject, by its false and fraudulent organtion, by its futile attempt to perpetuate its in nay, its very existence—deserves the reproba of every man who desires through regular De cratic organization and usage to effect the trim Resolved, That the late Convention at U

called by the time-honored and undisputed thority of a Legislative caucus, not by a self-stituted body, but by men who had been inve with the representation of the Democracy of State by the suffrages of its Democratic elecmembers, by the dignity and wisdom of its memoers, by the dignity and wisdom of its ceedings, and by its assertion of sound and Democratic doctrines and principles, merits confidence of the Democracy of the State. Tin its regularly nominated delegates to the tional Convention, we recognise the only lemate representatives of the Democratic part this State in that body, and we cannot doubter that the Democratic part of the Democratic part of the Democratic part of the Democratic part this state in that body, and we cannot doubter the Democratic part of the Democrati fear that the Democracy of the Union will eit reject that representation or nullify its power influence by the joint admission of another and onistic and factious and spurious body of a pretending to represent and usurping the poof misrepresenting our party in the council of National Convention.

"Resolved, That in the inherent self-sustain power of the principles of the Democratic p we have unabated confidence and reliance, no we for a moment doubt that whatever of defe of disaster may be brought upon our party by mercenary, designing, or treacherous faction its pretended friends, it will at an early day regenerated and invigorated from its tempor depression, to fulfil its high destiny of advan the progress of human liberty." ILLINOIS.—The Illinois State Democratic

vention has recommended Lewis Cass as its choice for the Presidency, and Levi Woodbur its second. The present State officers were a Massachuserrs.-The Boston Atlas of 29th ultimo, contains an address by the W

members of the Legislature of Massachus commending Daniel Webster as their oh for the Presidency. They say that Massachu is Whig, New England is Whig, the free St erence to future acquisitions of territory by this are Whig-no Whig candidate can be ele without their vote-and therefore it is but that they should have a proportionate influ in the selection of a candidate; and, on beha Massachusetts, they declare their purpose to port a candidate, Who belongs not to the North only, bu

will be securely and equally protected; who maintain the Constitution as it is, the Union annexation of foreign territory, nor by the fur extension of the institution of slavery, which equally repugnant to the feelings and incomple with the political rights of the free State man under whose guidance we may feel ourse safe, and the institutions of the country sec safe, and the institutions of the country see and who shall revive our hopes of maintai while we live, and of leaving to our descen-when we die, a permanent, free, and equal for Government, to be continued by a peaceful

The question naturally arises, suppose the largest liberty and a commercial intercourse with
the fewest possible restrictions.

"Resolved, That it's the duty of the Representsist "the annexation of foreign territory,

Onio.—Liberty men in Ohio are preparin act with citizens of all parties who are willing The following call, signed by S. P. Chae Lewis, S. Matthews, R. B. Pullan, and A. M

the State Committee, appears in the column

the Cincinnati Morning Herald. The police "Liberty State Convention .- The undersig omposing the State Liberty Committee, ear y invite the Liberty men of Ohio to assemb onvention at Columbus, on Saturday, the

A call is in circulation for signatures, will soon be issued, inviting all the opponent the extension of slavery to assemble in a Con tion of the people, on the same day and a

same place.
"It is probable that the question of the E sion of Slavery from National Territories make the great and paramount issue in the proaching Presidential election. It is posthat a candidate may be nominated by the V or Democratic party, who will represent views on this question. Failing such a nor tion, the signs of the time indicate that the fri of Freedom will rally upon this question present an independent candidate for the

frages of the People.
Liberty men should consider all the d

which the crisis demands of them. Before time designated for our State Convention. course of the other parties will have been fi By that time we shall know what our fellow zens, who, at present, limit their opposition We shall then be prepared ourselves to d mine, wisely and fully, upon our own course "We trust, therefore, that the Liberty me every county in the State will take care

represented in the Convention. If there be a where there is but one Liberty man, LET HIM LET ALL COME WHO CAN. Let us attend and share the deliberatio

the Independent People's Convention. If I ble, let us agree with them and act with t If it be not possible so to act and agree, le nominate our own candidate for Governor, our electoral ticket, and go into the approac contest with resolution and energy."

LITERARY NOTICES.

GENERAL HULL'S CIVIL AND MILITARY LIFE. York: D. Appleton, & Co. For sale by Franck T Pennsylvania avenue, Washington.

This work, which appears in a well prin large octavo, consists of two parts—the first bracing an account of the revolutionary co and civil life of General Hull, prepared from manuscripts by his daughter, Mrs. Maria O bell; the last part, being a history of the paign of 1812, by his grandson, James Fred We have looked through the volume with

interest, especially examining the record of events of 1812, including the disastrous su der of Detroit. The People are not always: The verdict of one age not unfrequently rev that of the preceding. Popular delusions live for centuries; and their victims may for the honor that comes from men? The flict of opinion at present existing in the party on this question, we shall deem it in the highest desured of his approbation, the man of principles go down to the grave in peace, though und cloud of odium. What is the blessing or ing of mortals to him, who is about to stand presence of the Immortal and All-Wise? With the great majority of our countryme

have been in the habit of imputing the surre of Detroit to the British, in the beginning of last war, to the cowardice of the Commar General. No careful examination of the cir stances of that event had led us to this con sion, but we had imbibed the impression, in schoolboy day, and been confirmed in it in me er years, because nobody seemed to think of wise. An examination of the book before us are happy to say, has removed this impres He must be deeply prejudiced, who, after loo

and weighing well the many acts of bravery which attracted the notice of Washington, and secured for the young soldier rapid and honorable promotion, can admit for a moment the supposition that he was a coward. Mr. Clarke has presented a record of events in the campaign of 1812 which are sufficient to explain the conduct of General Hull, without resorting to this base imputation. His analysis of the proceedings of the condemnation of two-thirds of the community.— Court Martial demonstrates to us that there was no evidence to sustain this charge.

We are glad to bear our humble testimony on this point. The difficulties in the way of the conquest of Canada were, it is certain, underrated. The Administration of 1812 did not comprehend the magnitude of the enterprise it had undertaken, or provide the means necessary to insure success. There was little wisdom or energy in its counsels. And the counsels which controlled the very paper, the National Era has been conducted rest of the forces concentrated on our Northern frontier were equally unwise and infirm. There was much in all this to excuse indecision, on the part of General Hull, and embarrass his operations. Mr. Clarke's narrative is conclusive on this point, and, as we intimated, he triumphantly vindicates the General against the charge of cowardice. But, it is not so certain that he did not err in his decision to surrender without a blow. We are not insensible to the force of all that is said concerning the humane motives that actuated him; but, such motives would put an end to all war, all fighting. Supposing that war can ever be justified, we cannot but think, in view of the expectations cherished by his countrymen, and of the fact that so much depended upon the first demonstration, that he ought to have fought to the last ditch.

But peace to his ashes. We rejoice at this successful effort of his children to relieve his name from a most cruel and unjust imputation. It was unfortunate for his country, that he should err in his judgment; but, it was an evidence of his moral courage, and certainly no indication of justice.—Loudoun (Va.) Whig. a want of physical courage, that he dared to act out his own convictions of duty.

BLACK WOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. April, 1848. New York : Leonard Scott & Co.

One advantage resulting from the new arrangement between the American publishers and the proprietors of Blackwood's Magazine, is, that we now receive it in advance. The present number has been lying on our table for two weeks, but circumstances have prevented an earlier notice. It is an excellent number. The leader is a severe, unjust, but ably written article on the French Revolution, by Alison forgets that the world is older than when Burke lived, and that steam cars, steam presses, and magnetism, have produced great changes in nations, both in their external and internal relations. But, even he admits that there is no probability of a re-enactment of the Reign of Terror, "There are several reasons," he says, "which induce us to believe that such an event is not very probable, at least in the first instance, and that it is from a different quarter the real danger that now threatens France is, in the outset at least, to be apprehended." He alludes to the claims of Labor, and its apprehended conflict with Capital. The whole article is worthy of attention, presenting, as it does, the views taken by ultra-Conservatism of a Progressive Movement, the end of which is not yet.

"How we got Possession of the Tuilleries," is and who has the faculty of finding fun in every-

The other articles are, My Route into Canada, Conquest of Naples, Travelling in Taffyland, Life and Times of Lord Hardwicke, The Caxtons, A German Ditty, and two Sonnets.

GRAHAM'S AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. May, 1848. Philadelphia : G. R. Graham and R. T. Conrad. Editors. There is fine portrait of General Worth in this number, with a sketch of his life. The fashion plates are very rich. Some of the contributions are more than usually interesting.

COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE. May, 1848. New York: Edited by S. T. Chester. J. S. Taylor, Publisher.

number, is exquisite. It is a picture of a face and | feeted the master, not the slave. form which one cannot help falling in love with. "Jerusalem" is another engraving of great The publisher announces that, in securing the

benefit of copy-right for the pages of his monthly, he intends no interdict against an occasional republication of its articles.

HERALD OF TRUTH. April, 1848. Cincinnati, O.: L. A. Hine, Editor.

Contents .- History of Virginia, the True Poet, Electricity and the Nervous System, Love's Laborer, Education and Freedom, Life, Phenomena of Mind, Spiritual Philosophy, the Wife of Bessieres, Thoughts by the Wayside, the Nineteenth Century, John Quincy Adams, Love of Man the True Love of God, Editorial Notices, &c.

In the old world, where monarchs have held sway and oppressed their subjects because the press was not allowed to reflect public sentiment, LUNT'S DISCOURSE on the interment of John Quincy Adams.

We are greatly indebted to the respected widow of the venerable John Quincy Adams, for a copy of this most interesting discourse, of which we may make some use at another time.

ENCARNACION, or the Prisoners in Mexico. By John Scott. Louisville Ky.

This is a plain narrative of the events attending the capture and captivity of Cassius M. Clay, Mr. Scott himself, and other Americans, at Encarnacion. Its interest chiefly depends upon the always characterized with ability, dignity, and Mr. Scott himself, and other Americans, at Ennature of the events, and not the mode of narrat- | courteousness. It is a war upon the entire North-

ORATION on the Death of John Quincy Adams. By W. H.

We are indebted to Mr. Seward for a copy of his oration. It presents an original and a very be wrought out for the final overthrow of our Govimposing view of the services and character of ernment? Who can, in view of such events, call imposing view of the services and character of Mr. Adams. Nothing that has been written or spoken on the death of this illustrious man have we read with more interest. We had marked some passages for quotation, but we have no room

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

We have been urged to present in our columns some, at least, of the numerous comments of the Press of the Union upon the late outrage on the Liberty of the Press in this city. There is scarcely a paper in the nation which does not condemn and the Conservative Democracy as indignant as the Radical. The Religious and Neutral Journals are prompt in their reprobation, and we have yet | pi to see a Southern exchange that excuses the out-

To our brethren of the Press of all parties and sections we are under great obligations for their kind allusions towards the Era; but where we become popular by such outbreaks! But let us could, without detriment to the extract quoted, see the end. omit them, we have done so. In making our selections, we have sought simply to show the good people of this city, and our readers generally, how overwhelming is the Public Sentiment of the strumentalities through which the negroes were country in favor of the antire Freedom of the taken away) was therefore made the subject of an country in favor of the entire Freedom of the Press, and how extremely sensitive are the American People to any attempted restraint upon it at the seat of their General Government.

make very brief extracts from comments which

Last week, our quotations were made, with one exception, from the Southern press. We now select from the press of all sections:

produced against the Era. We are glad to see of the District of Common March 1985 that, as yet, no injury has been done to that establishment. The best maxim for the citizens of because he may not think as they do; or to personal who will sanction a personal wrong to any man, tablishment. The best maxim for the citizens of because he may not think as they do; or to personal wrong to any man, the property to be destroyed for no more se-Washington and for the whole South, in relation mit his property to be destroyed for no more seto the storm which seems to be brewing, is—kerr rious offence than that. We hope and believe cool, but be vigurant, be fixed in the support of that they will ever prove, by their generous for-your rights as the everlasting hills. your rights as the everlasting hills.

Richmond (Va.) Republican-Taylor paper. | slaves, they will not attempt to fetter or crush rea-

In justice to the National Era and its conductors, I should state that they disclaim all knowedge or connivance with the abduction of the slaves; and the paper, to my knowledge, is far from being incendiary in its character. It discusses the question of slavery, to be sure, but coolly, argumentatively, and constitutionally, and in a manner to which no slaveholder can reasonably object; and, so far as I can learn, the riotous ors, I should state that they disclaim all know-ledge or connivance with the abduction of the alaves; and the paper, to my knowledge, is far from being incendiary in its character. It discusses the question of slavery, to be sure, but coolly, argumentatively, and constitutionally, and ably object: and, so far as I can learn, the riotous Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Enter-

prise-a Literary paper. At night, the mob assembled in large numbers before the office of the National Era, an anti-slavery paper, and broke the windows. Next day, a ee waited on the editor, (Dr. Bailey,) to urge him to remove his office from the District. He declined acceding to the proposition, and at night the mob again assembled in front of his of-fice, but yielded to the remonstrances of the pubwith great moderation and prudence.- Religious

Herald, Richmond, (Va.) - a Baptist paper. But it is just that we should first state that, from the commencement of the "National Era;" we have received it amongst our exchange papers; that met with our decided disapprobation, we tion of any law for the promotion of his designs. On the contrary, we have regarded him as occuany of the rest of the professed friends of the newhose writings we have read. He is an able and accomplished writer, and, as we are assured, a gentleman in private life. If, therefore, he vio-Christian, Turk, Mormon, or Fire Worshipper-he must be left undisturbed and protected by the We have no sympathy with the spirit of mobism, and would regard with as little favor the incendiaries of the Abolitionist Hall in Philadelphia as those of the Roman Catholic churches in the same city. Sanction or tolerate the act in the first instance, and it will inevitably follow in the second. The popular favor may often be won by counsels opposed to what we would give, but God forbid we should for its sake flatter "the rascal

The District of Columbia is under the exclusive control and jurisdiction of Congress. Does it not, then, devolve upon Congress to enforce order, and protect the property of citizens? Dr. Bailey, the editor of the "Era," is not accused, or even suspected, of any knowledge of, or participation in, the elopement; but his offence is the publication of an anti-slavery paper, to the influence of which is attributed the late occurrence. This seems to us highly improbable, as the slaves in Washington, as well as elsewhere, are not a reading community. But admitting that the Era is a nuisance, and has been productive of this evil; yet we think there is, or ought to be, some legal and civilized mode of removing it! We do detest mob law; we can scarcely conceive of a case wherein it can be justified. But if it be permitted to prevail in Washington, the august seat and fountain of law, the progress of the country towards civilization must be slow and discouraging.

Macon (Ala.) Republican. The committee appointed by the meeting at Washington city did not carry out the resolution of that meeting by the removal of the printing of-fice of the National Era out of the District. A calm and manly article, published by the editor of the Era in the National Intelligencer, giving an exposition of his course, and the course of his paper, had a great effect upon the popular mind, and wise and moderate counsels prevailed.

Louisville (Ky.) Journal.

Those who conduct the Era had nothing to do with entioing the slaves to run away. They claim the right to discuss temperately and in a spirlt of conciliation the evils of the institution of slavery. The firmness with which they withstand the me-naces of the mob shows that they have a proper regard for the liberty of the press, and gives another Tory article on the same subject, but in a different vein. We recognise in the writer one whose perception of the ridiculous is always keen a card they declared that they disclaim all particular and they declared that they declared cipation in or knowledge of the flight of the slaves. nd their high character induces everybody to believe what they say. Mob law can no longer render any service to slavery, and the more it is countenanced by slaveholders, the more strength it will give the opponents of slavery. Once let loose the spirit of violence among the slaveholders of the District of Columbia, and it will turn back on the institution of slavery with tenfold greater force. While the great majority of the people regard slavery as a great evil, they are willing that the institution should be tolerated New York Globe-Democratic

The National Era is neither incendiary nor a duct, avoided such imputations, and has addressed itself in reasonable and constitutional argument to statesmen of all parties; and has prin "Myra Clark," one of the engravings of this | treated the subject of human servitude as it af-

We are glad to hear that the mob has taken time to deliberate, We trust that it will take a good long time. An outrage of this kind would make an echo that would not soon cease its reverberations. The People of the Union have consented to protect the existing institution of sla very in the District, so long as it is desired by the inhabitants, but they will not consent to sit patiently by and let the intolerant spirit of slave dominion prostrate the common and essential lib erty of the press. If slavery is the institution of one-half of the States of the Union, liberty is the stitution of the other half; and we will not consent that our Heaven-derived right shall be less carefully protected by the common rulers than the baleful inheritance of the South. Albany Atlas-Democratic.

the People demand its entire freedom as the only guarantee of their liberty. Thrones yield to their mandate as the spirit of freedom moves them to action, and revolutions extend from one empire to other. All excitement ceases when the press, as the palladium of liberty, is allowed to utter the sentiments of freedom—of justice and equal rights. Mind is brought in contact with mind without the interdiction of the despot, or the interference of the mob, while in this country the bludgeon and the fagot are used as arguments to suppress the freedom of the press.

The insult extends further than to the propriin the Union—a continuance of that policy which would extend and perpetuate slavery. Will the apologists for slavery at the North still yield to the dictum of the South, and be made the tools by which a lasting and disgraceful slaveocracy shall

Syracuse Daily Journal—Democratic.

These are strange times. The down-trodden people of Europe are overturning thrones and exiling monarchs to secure the liberty of the press. The people of Washington are threatening vio-lence to person and destruction of property, in order to choke down free discussion in enlightened, patriotic, Republican America. What a disgraceful contrast! It should make us blush for

The National Era, which a mob threatened to destroy, is an Abolition paper. It may have its faults—what newspaper has not? But as a general thing, it is an able, dignified, courteous jourly a paper in the nation which does not condemn it. We observe no distinction of party. The Democratic press is just as severe as the Whig, and the Conservative Democracy as indignant as Shall we combat newspaper articles with the blud-geon—with the fagot—with the multifarious imements of mob rule?

But all this has a moral. This mob is compos ed of men who are deceived, wofully deceived, by truckling politicians. We congratulate the Northern men who have volunteered in the same general cause. The doctrine of slave-extension

Rochester Daily Advertiser—Democratic. The office of the National Era (which has been established in that city for eighteen months, and which was looked upon by some as one of the inby a portion of the crowd that had assembled in its immediate vicinity; and it was thought that it would be entirely demolished. The editor of the paper was also threatened; but in consequence The crowded state of our columns obliges us to of his appearance before the number who called at his house, and making such an appeal to the good sense of his fellow-men, as a man honestly contending for what he believes to be right can make, he was in no wise molested. But a slight damage was done to his printing office. Indeed, st say that the editors of the Era have con The National Era office, it appears, has been threatened with violence. We do not know that any proof of connection with this affair has been produced against the Era. We are glad to see

drel fanatics who sought to rob citizens of a wholesale cargo of their property; but, for the honor of our Republic, let infamy cover the man or class who makes it a pretext to strike down, with a MOB, the freedom of the press! A PRESS MOBBED IN THE AMERICAN NATIONAL CAFITAL!—MOBBED WITH-UT OFFENCE!-Mobbed, not for doing injury to he property of others-not for assailing or invadng the rights of a citizen or of a people, for none of these charges are preferred—but for advocating (manfully and most discreetly) the sentiments of the Liberty party, of which the three white ne-gro stealers claim to be members!

Honor to the orderly citizens of Washington and their effective police, for suppressing the vio-lent assemblage. Had the office been torn down, the violent act would have been more mischievous to them and the District than a dozen presses like the Era.—Ohio Eagle—Democratic—Cass.

We are pained to chronicle, in another column, the prevalence of much social disorder in the me tropolis of the nation-the place which, of all others, should be most consecrated to law, and peace,

Popular outbreaks of this description have reently become of too frequent repetition, not to put the safety and permanency of our social institutions in imminent jeopardy. They never fail to reflect infinite disgrace upon the city in which they transpire, and have a direct tendency to oring into disrepute the very forms and spirit of the institutions of which we, as Americans, are so prone to boast.—Laucaster (Pa.) Intelligencer and Tournal—Democratic—Buchanan

It is a source of satisfaction, that good counse have so far prevailed among the citizens of Washngton as to prevent the commission of any vio lent outrage. The perpetration of the violence threatened against Dr. Bailey, the very able editor of the "National Era," would, under the circumstances, have proved the death-knell of Washington as a national metropolis. The next step would have been the establishment of the capital at Cincinnati. The silent shame with which the inhabitants of the free States have so long submit-ted to the mortification of having the seat of Govchanged for an irresistible clamor of indignation All honor is due to the small but effective police

force of the city of Washington.

Salem (Mass.) Gazette-Whig. The tone of the Era is not complained of by any one here, and the attempt to interfere with it s condemned by every thinking, good citizen, as an unprovoked assault upon the liberty of the -Washington Correspondence of the New York

We may here remark, that the New York city press, without one exception that we know, has poken out manfully on this subject.

The proprietors of the National Era, the anti-slavery paper at Washington, deserve the thanks of the friends of free discussion, for the firmness with which they have withstood the threats of the mob, and the determination which they have manifested to maintain the liberty of the press. They hold an important position, and they hold it with very moral advantage. In the capital of the nation they have discussed temperately and in a con-ciliatory spirit an institution which the great majority of the people regard as an evil, but which, within certain limits, we are bound to tolerate and to protect. This they had an undoubted right to do; they had an undoubted right to do much more; and we believe that the Representatives of the free States, at least, will not be disposed to look on idle when this right is invaded. The proprietors of the Era disclaim all participa tion in the recent flight of over seventy slaves, and they declare that they had no knowledge of the affair until after it had transpired. This, we believe, has not been doubted; but it is argued by the mob, that the discussion of slavery at all, in any form or in any manner, renders the institution insecure, and if it does not reach others. This is undoubtedly true; but if there be no other remedy for it than to stop the discussion, it must remain as it is. The people of this country did indeed agree to a certain definite protection of slavery, but they never agreed to surrender their right to discuss it. If the friends of the institution are wise, they will not attempt to create new excitement upon the subject, by any violence at Washington, under the eyes of the whole nation. The day has gone by mob law can render any service to slavery. If the upon freedom, it will very likely turn back upon slavery. There are fanatics on both sides of the question.—Providence Herald and Journal.—Whig.

It is a strange story to tell, that while we make the welkin ring with our rejoicings over the estab-lishment of a free press in some portions of Eu-rope, that a newspaper published in the national metropolis of this the "Model Republic," is threatened by a furious mob, on such a flimsy pretext as this. But so it is; and the humiliating the reading-rooms of Vienna and Berlin with our congratulatory resolutions and addresses on their disenthralment! How deep must be the shame of

the Americans who may be present!

Troy (N. Y.) Whig. Happily for them that their mad purpose was not effected, as a single blow upon the freedom of the press and the rights of its conductor would cause the overthrow of slavery and the slave interest in the District of Columbia. A feeling would be aroused in the free States that would not suffer a further infringement upon the freedom of the press, or the right to think and speak as be-

comes freemen.—Conneaut (O.) Reporter It appears that the mobocrats at Washington thought better of the matter, and did not attempt orcibly to remove the office of the National Era as they had threatened. Thus the capital of the nation is not so badly disgraced as it might have been; but the fact that such a threat was made, and a committee appointed to carry it into execution, is something more than disgrace enough.

The editor of the Era published a card in the Intelligencer, disclaiming any knowledge of a conabiding spirit with which he had discussed the slavery question. We have ourselves admired it had been otherwise—suppose the editor had been violent, and had trespassed upon the legal rights of the citizens of Washington—is there no law at the capital of this great nation, that a mob The disposition to appeal to popular sentiment, in-stead of appealing to courts of justice, is altogether the parties. ove civilization should set their faces against it. What a farce it is for a community to profess the bservance of laws, and yet permit the rule of a mob, when the occasion is exciting enough to call one into existence! All this fighting, duelling, stabbing, and shooting, of which we hear so muc is of the same spirit, and deserves equal repre nsion. If we cannot have society in which the laws shall protect all rights, and redress all wrongs, it will be far less hypocritical to go back at once to a state of nature, in which every man shall arm himself as he may, and fight his way mong his fellows as he can.

Cincinnati (O.) Atlas-Whig. We here take the opportunity of asking this community, and every one in this region of the land, are there not many, sy, very many more who will step forward and aid by their subscriptions to the Era? We will forward such to Dr. Bailey, the editor and proprietor, with pleasure. A copy can be seen at our office any time. Havana (N. Y.) Republican-Whig.

Havana (N. Y.) Republican—Whig.

But we are happy to learn that the public sentiment of the people of Washington City was sufficient to check any further outbreak. We are glad that there are so many who entertain correct opinions in regard to the Liberty of the Press, and who are so ready to frown down any attempt to infringe it. We hope that the public will learn that a mob is not the most discriminating administrator of justice, and utterly and forever cast off all allegiance to it. If any journal makes use of its liberty to give vent to dibellous or seditions publications, let it be prosecuted before a proper tribunal. The National Era has been planted in Washington, and has boldly discussed the Slavery question. We have never yet found reason to accuse it of a seditions spirit, though we have carefully noted it from its commencement. If it should so far forget its own dignify as to exhibit such a spirit, let it be dealt with, not by a lawless mob, but by the proper authorities—Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia—Religious.

His denial was admitted to be true; but it was claimed,

weekly acquaintance with the Bra from its commencement and, so far from ever discovering in its columns anything of an incendiary nature, or an attempt to induce slaves to at scond, we believe, judging from the general tenor of its cornents, that the editor is among the very last men in the cit of Washington who would encourage anything of the kind He has a higher object in view—an object which contemplate convincing slaveholders themselves of the injustice of slavery and the advantages of emancipation. This is a test over an attended to the second of the second of the free States, dream of—and this, too, without encouraging slaves to abscond.

Christian Secretary, Hartford, Conn.—Religious.

Here is another specimen sheet of slavery in Washington.

broad.

The National Era, which seems to be so offensive to the The National Bra, which seems to be so offensive to the slaveholding republicans of Washington, we have read from the beginning, and with each succeeding number have had additional reason for admiring its moderate, judicious, and manly tone. It has never been guilty of the least bitterness or violence, but has always discussed the topics to which it has alluded with a noble decorum, in the spirit of kindness, yet with firmness and decision. Should the insane slave-buyers of Washington succeed in their attempts to put down this valuable paper, it would be the signal for the whole whole the best of the same and the bistrict of Columbia.

New York Harbinger—Association paper.

Several of the Liberty papers have chronicled the event. The only comment we have observed in any of the journals belonging to the Disunion Abolitionists, is the following:

Abolitionists, is the following:

Great excitement existed in Washington on the return of the Pearl, and the white persons on board were only saved from the violence of the mob by being conveyed at once to prison in carriages. The disappointed rioters, in the blindness of their rage, then turned upon the innocent and harmless Era, and broke in some of the windows of its publication office. So unprovoked an attack meets, and will meet, with loud condemnation. The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald denounces, in indignant terms, the mere presence of certain Anti-Slavery members of Congress, but at the same time bears strong testimony of the uniformly diguified and respectable conduct of the editor of the Era We have no doubt he will be acquitted, by acclamation, of having said or done anything to create any feeling of uneasiness, on the part of either masters or slaves, in Washington.

As several versions have been given to the pub-

As several versions have been given to the public of what passed between ourselves and the committee appointed by the Patent Office meeting, we extract the following report of it from a letter of Mr. Greeley, in his paper, the New York Tribune. The letter was written from Washington, as appears from the date of it.

I have been furnished by an impurial eye-witness with a irreunstantial history of the mob demonstrations throughput, which could not fail to interest many, if it were possible, a these eventful times, to make room for it. I must be content, however, with the following extract, narrating the parety between Dr. Bailey, Editor of the Era, and the Committee chosen by the large and most resolute may be the large and some tracking the party were chosen by the large and most resolute may be the large and most resolute may be the large and some tracking the solutions.

in these eventful times, to make room for it. I must be content, however, with the following extract, narrating the parteet, chosen by the large and most resolute mob to wait upon him, and constrain him to assent to the removal of his press, on pain of its instant destruction. The account is as follows:

Clearing his throat, the leader of the Committee stretched forth his hand, and thus addressed Dr. Bailey:

Mr. Radclife. Sir, we have been appointed as a Committee to wait upon you, by the meeting of the citizens of Washington, which has assembled this evening to take into consideration the circumstances connected with the late outrage upon our property, and to convey to you the result of the deliberations of that meeting. You are aware of the excitement which prevails. It has assumed a most threatening aspect. This community is satisfied that the existence of your press among us is endangering the public peace, and they are convinced that the public interests demand its removal. We have, therefore, waited upon you for the purpose of inquiring whether you are prepared to remove your press by ten o'clock to-morrow morning; and we beseech you, as you value the peace of this District, to accode to our request. Lloud shouting heard at the Patent Office.

Dr. Bailey. Gentlemen: I do not believe you are actuated by any unkind feelings toward me personally; but, you must be aware that you are demanding from me the surrender of a great constitutional right—a right which I have used, but not abused—in the preservation of which you are as deeply interested as I am. How can you ask me to abandon it, and thus become a party to my own degradation?

Mr. R. We subscribe to all that you say. But you see the popular excitement. The consequences of your refusal are inevitable. Now, if you can aver these consequences by submitting to what the people request, although unreasonable, is it not your duty as a good citizen to submit? It is on account of the community we come here, obeying the popular feeling which you hear expressed i

hands, but I would not allow my men to inflict any punishment on them.

Dr. B. Gentlemen, I appreciate your kindness; but I ask, is there a man among you who, standing as I now stand, the representative of a free press, would accede to this demand, and abandon his rights as an American citizen?

One of the Committee. We know it is a great sacrifice that we ask of you; but we ask it to appease popular excitement.

Dr. B. Let me say to you that I am a peace man. I have taken no measures to defend my office, my house, or myself. I appeal to the good sense and intelligence of the community, and stand upon my rights as an American citizen, looking to the law alone for my protection.

ad stand upon my rights as an american detail upon my rights as an american and a law alone for my protection.

Mr. R. We have now discharged our duty. It has come to this—the people say it must be done, unless you agree to to to-morrow. We now ask a categorical answer—will you

any right that I possess. Those was salely think proper.

One of the Committee. The whole community is against your. They say here is an evil that threatens them, and they ask you to remove that evil. You say, "No!" and of course on your head be all the consequences.

Dr. B. Let me remind you that we have been recently engaged in public rejoicings. For what have we rejoiced? Be-

gaged in public rejoicings. For what have we rejoiced? B cause the people in another land have arisen and triumphover the Despot who had done—what? He did not demolit presses, but he imprisoned editors; in other words, he e slaved the Press. Will you, then, present to America at the world—

One of the Committee, (interrupting him.) If we could top this movement of the people, we would do it. But you aske us unable to do so. We cannot tell how far it will go. ifter your press is pulled down, we do not know where they will go next. It is your duty in such a case to sacrifice your wields. institutional rights, Dr. B. I presume when they shall have accomplished their

Mr. R. (interrupting.) We advise you to be out of the way!

Mr. R. (interrupting.) We advise you to be out of the way!

Phe people think that your press endangers their property
and their lives, and they have appointed us to tell you so, and
ask you to remove it to-morrow. If you say that you will do
so, they will retire satisfied. If you refuse, they say they
will tear it down. Here is Mr. Boyle, a gantleman of property,
and one of our oldest residents. You see that we are united.

If you hold out, and occupy your position, the men, women,
and children, of this District, will universally rise up against
you.

you.

Dr. B. (addressing himself to his father, a venerable man of more than eighty years of age, who had approached the doorway and commenced remonstrating with the Committee.) You do not understand the matter, father; these gentlemen are a Committee appointed by a meeting assembled in front of the Patent Office. You need not address remonstrances to them. Gentlemen, you appreciate my position: I cannot surrender my right. Were I to die for it, I cannot surrender my right. Were I to die for it, I cannot surrender my rights! Tell those who sent you hither that my press and my house are undefended—they must do as they see proper. I maintain my rights, and make no resistance!

The source from which the narrative to which schooner Pearl, and appealed to the columns of his paper for evidence of the temperate and law-Mr. Greeley alludes was obtained, is indicated in not unknown to our readers:

To the Readers of the National Era:

The foregoing report of the conversation between the committee of the assemblage at the Patent Office and the editor of the "Era," was furnished to the "New York Tribune" by me, must assume the vindication of private rights? and is an exact transcript of the notes taken by me on the spot, without the knowledge of any o JOHN SMITH THE YOUNGER. Washington, May 1, 1848.

Lowell Offering.—This is a continuation of the unique little magazine which has attracted so much attention in this country and in Europe. It is conducted by its original editor. The number now before us contains several well-written articles, by girls engaged in the mills. The frontispiece is a steel engraving of the "Merrimack Mills and Boarding Houses," in the city of Lowell. It is published by T. W. Harris, 23 Central street, Lowell, at \$1 per year.

For the National Era. Mr. Editor: Many of your readers will be interested to know that the Depository, Reading Room, and Office of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and also the Office of the American Missionary Association, have been re-moved from 22 Spruce street to No. 61 John street, near William street. It is scarcely necessary to add, that we shall be happy to see our friends at our new location, and especially during the Anniversary Week. A register will be kept open at the Office, in which all Anti-Slavery friends are requested to record their names, post office address, and temporary city residence, immediately on their arrival in New York.

Very truly, yours, WILLIAM HARNED, Office Agent. New York, May 1, 1848.

THE SLAVE ABDUCTION CASE. - Daniel Drauton. Chester English, and Edward Suyers, were yester-day finally committed by Justices Goddard and Williams, to answer, at the June term of the Criminal Court, to the charge of having "stolen, taken, and carried away," seventy-six slaves, residents in this county, on the 15th of April, 1848. The bail demanded by the magistrates is one thousand dollars for each slave. As yet, no bail has been offered for either of these men.

Anecdote of Bees-Substitute for Ether. Mr. George Sanderson, of Richmond, Yorkshire, a bee-fancier, last week took six stone of honey from a hive—first fumigating its inhabitants, and rendering them insensible, with dried funguses. When they recovered their consciousness, they found themselves in a new and empty house, and took flight in search of their lost treasure. After visiting many places, the whole swarm entered Mr. Sanderson's shop, and he was glad to pacify them with a meal of their own honey. In the morning, he found them all clustered together, and restored them to their new habitation, in which they have since consented to take up their abode .- Gateshead Observer.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

APRIL 25.

SENATE. - Various memorials were presented. Mr. Cass moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the California bill. Mr. Hale hoped the Senate would take up another bill—the bill which he had asked leave to introduce, for which he had been denounced as a maniac on one side, an enemy to the Constitution on the other, and guilty of highway robbery by a third party. He desired at least the vote of the Senate on the

The motion of Mr. Cass was decided in the affirmative—yeas 25, nays 9. The bill in relation to the California claims was then debated at large, on the amendment to substitute Colonel Fremont and two other officers for the Commissioners to examine the claim, &c. Mr. Mason was opposed to the amendment, and Mr. Badger sustained it. Mr. Benton followed in support of the amendment. Mr. Underwood obtained the floor, and the Sen-

ate adjourned.

House.-On motion of Caleb Smith, the bill for the admission of Wisconsin as a State was made the special order of the day for Tuesday next, and every day thereafter till disposed of. The question of privilege then came up. Mr.

Wick read a speech from the Clerk's desk, on the subject of slavery, the mob, anti-slavery, the Wilmot Proviso, &c. Mr. Giddings followed in an hour's speech. [We intend to give an abridged report of both in next week's paper.] Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, obtained the floor,

and moved to lay the whole subject on the table, and the resolution was carried-yeas 130, nays 42. The House resolved itself into Committee of

the Whole, and took up the bill relating to the Soldiers' Bounty Lands, or the bill to secure bounty lands to soldiers who have been promoted from the ranks during the war with Mexico. After some time spent in its consideration, the Committee rose, reported progress, and the House ad-

SENATE. The Senate, after some discussion, passed, by a vote of 26 to 15, a resolution directing the Reporter of the Senate to supply each member of the House of Representatives with a with the greatest anxiety, to ascertain the true copy of his report of debates in the Senate for the state of affairs after the storm, and also to see the present Congress, the expense to be paid out of tone in which you would speak of the outrage the contingent fund.

Allow me now to congratulate you on the issue

Mr. Cass moved to proceed to the consideration of the California bills, but Mr. Hale remarked citizens of Washington have manifested more de that, as the morning hour had not yet expired, he would like to have his request for leave to introduce a bill disposed of. He was not anxious to debate the subject, but if the intention of the gentleman from Michigan was to get rid of his bill. he must ask the yeas and nays on the motion to proceed to the consideration of the California bill. They were ordered, and the result stood-

YEAS-Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Atherton, Badger, Bagby, Bell, Benton, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Cass, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis of Mississippi, Dayton, Dix, Felch, Houston, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Georgia, Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Moor, Pearce, Rusk, Spruance, Underwood, and Westerst. derwood, and Westcott-29. Navs-Messrs. Calhoun, Douglas, Hale, Niles,

Phelps, Turney, and Upham-

Mr. Douglas gave notice of his intention to call up the Territorial bills the first moment after the California bill was disposed of. This bill was then debated at some length, when the Senate went into Executive session, and, after some time spent therein, adjourned.

Hove Number of the pro-

House.—Numerous reports were made from the

Mr. Burt, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to repeal the provise to the duction of the number of army officers. The bill reported by Mr. Burt to repeal this proviso gave rise to considerable debate. On one side it was urged that the great services performed by both Major Generals Scott and Taylor were such that neither could be dismissed without injustice. On the other, it was said that the value of their services should avail nothing against the policy of reducing the army to a peace establishment.

A motion to lay upon the table was lost-yeas 75, nays 105. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed. An attempt was made to put it upon its final passage, but the Speaker referred the House to the rule which prohibits the third reading of a bill on the same day it is reported, unless by unanimous consent; besides, the bill could not now receive a third reading, because it was not engrossed.

The Committee on Naval Affairs reported a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to make contracts for American hemp, &c. Mr. King explained, that it was the exact transcript of a bill from the Senate now on the Speak er's table, which had been lying there, with other bills, which the House was indisposed to take up. The joint resolution was ordered to be engressed. Various other reports were made by committees, and the House adjourned.

SENATE.—Among the petitions presented, were, one by Mr. Hale in relation to slavery in new territory, and another in relation to the sale of a mother and her daughter to satisfy a judgment of the United States.

Mr. Davis reported, with amendments, the House bill for the ventilation of passenger vessels. Mr. Clayton submitted a series of resolutions, asking information from the Secretary of War concerning the armories of the United States.

A resolution submitted by Mr. Badger, instructing the Committee on the Library to purchase the full-length portrait of Gen. Taylor, painted by W. G. Brown, of Richmond. On a motion by Mr. Hale to lay the resolution on the table, the vote stood—yeas 11, nays 19. A debate of some length took place, in which Messrs. Hannegan, Underwood, Hale, Badger, Dayton, and others, participated; after which, a motion to lay the resolution on the table prevailed—yeas 21, nays 15.

The Senate then debated the California bill till the hour of adjournment. House.—The Speaker said the first business in

order was the motion to print 10,000 extra copies of the Scott, Taylor, and Trist correspondence. On this motion, a long, discursive, and most uninteresting debate followed, which was closed by the adoption of the resolution. The House then adjourned.

APRIL 28.

SENATE.—Mr. Niles presented a memorial from citizens of New York, asking Congress to make a post road through New Jersey, with a view to prevent monopoly. Mr. Dayton, from the Judiciary Committee, re-

ported a bill to promote the dispatch of business in the Supreme Court. Mr. Hale submitted a resolution for the purchase of 5,000 extra copies of the addresses, &c., on the occasion of the death of Mr. Adams.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, submitted a resolution inquiring of the President whether there were any officers holding official seals whose names had not been communicated to the Senate-On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, it was

resolved that the Secretary of the Treasury report to the Senate the quantity of sugar imported during the last and the three preceding years. Mr. Clayton's resolutions in relation to armories were adopted. A bill was passed—yeas 23, nays 12-to pro-

The bill to ascertain and settle the California claims was debated. The amendment moved by

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, was rejected, and the bill was passed. After some time spent in Executive business,

the Senate adjourned. House.-The House resolved itself into Com- per cent. off.

mittee of the Whole on the Private Calendar. Some thirty bills were acted upon and reported to the House, when they were read a third time, and passed.

Reports from committees were made, and the

House adjourned.

SENATE.-A message was received from the President in relation to aid to Yucatan. (See another column.) The message having been read, Mr. Calhoun expressed regret that the President should have taken other than the high ground of humanity. He protested against the doctrine so broadly asserted in respect to the non-interfer-Lard, 6½ a 7 cents, and rather dull. ence of European nations with this Continent. He also expressed the opinion that the Yucatanese had been partially instrumental in bringing about the evils they were suffering under, in

Messrs. Hannegan and Foote were surprised at the sentiments of Mr. Calhoun, but, owing to the fact that a member of the Senate was dying at his lodgings, (Mr. Ashley, of Arkansas,) no debate took place, and the Senate adjourned.

House,-A similar message was read in the House, and, after some discussion, in which all ction was opposed by Mr. Root, and immediate action insisted upon by Mr. J. R. Ingersoll, the message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the House adjourned.

May 1 and 2.

In consequence of the death of Senator Ashley, whose interment took place last Tuesday at 12 clock, no business was done in Congress, except the announcement of his decease and the usual resolutions; and also the passage in the House of two resolutions, one changing the hour of meeting every day, from 12 o'clock, to 11; the other, making the appropriation bills the special order for Wednesday, and every day thereafter until

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ERA.

DEAR SIR: The number of the National Ere

PHILADELPHIA, April 27, 1848. To the Editor of the National Eru:

All of us here expected that violence would be done; but it seems that the civil authorities and cision and regard for freedom and order than our own city can boast of. It has been the custom here to give the reins to the mob, and then cry over the danger. Not so at Washington. I rejoice in the spirit manifested by the editors of the National Intelligencer, by Captain Goddard, Mr. Radcliffe, and others; and I also rejoice, my dear sir, that you have so conducted your paper as to win the confidence and esteem of these men, at the truth. There is one sentence in your account of "The Events of the Week," which was read with peculiar delight. It is where you are speaking of the report that you were anxious to receive the crown of martyrdom. You say, "Next to truth, we love quiet. We would sacrifice anything short of dur integrity for peace. The crown of martyrdom has never been an object of our ambition. All that we could do, we did, to allay excitement and prevent the destruction of our press." That was right, and I wish all Abolitionists had done the same. But there has been a notion, somewhat popular with some, that no good can be done without stirring up a great excitement, and callpriety of denunciation and rashness as a means of purifying the moral atmosphere. I have not, for many years, been a believer in this doctrine. Moreover, I know that very many Southerners can be approached, even on the subject of Slavery, sent to your demand. The press is there—it is undefended—you can do as you think proper.

One of the Committee. All rests with you. We tell you what will follow your refusal; and if you persist, all the responsibility must fall upon your shoulders. It is in your power to arrest the arm which is raised to give the blow. If you refuse to do so by a single expression, though it might cost you much, on you be all the consequences.

One of the Committee, (interrupting plum, 1 know it is a consequence).

Fairs, reported a bill to repeal the proviso to the act of June 18, 1846, for raising a military force, when properly addressed, and they are as much disposed as any other men to weigh arguments, and make generous sacrifices to the truth; to say the least, as much so as many of our Northern merchants. I have mingled much with them, and talked freely on the subject of Slavery, and I feel the act to seeme beyond all continuously the requite safe in saying, that they are as willing to listen as any other men, and as little disposed to violence. But if I had begun by calling them rascals, they would either have turned away in disgust, or have returned the insult with a blow Yet, by making due allowance for the influence of as men willing to be reasoned with, they would hear me describe Slavery as the greatest possible injustice, and the most flagrant of sins. Preachers of religion, some twenty years ago, were wont to denounce sinners in the basest terms; but they have now learned that more good can be done by kindness and entreaty-by reasoning with men.

as God does So much has been said against your prudence, by some of our more fiery Northern editors, who would be the first to run when exposed to mob violence, that I hope a word of congratulation from one who twelve years ago edited an Anti Slavery paper, and who has ever since watched with intense interest the progress of the cause, will not be deemed amiss. I repeat it, I rejoice in your firmness, in your faithfulness to the slave, and at the same time in your moderation and courtesy, which I have no doubt have been the ans of establishing the Freedom of the Press in the Capital of our Nation.

Yours, truly,

Baltimore, April 20, 1848. To the Editor and Printers of the National Era:

er of events in your city during the last few days, and have read the telegraphic accounts from there this morning in our papers, and can truly sympa-thize with you in the trial you are now going through, and am pleased to see that you have refused to accede to the demand of the mob, for i can be called nothing else. I trust you will not forget that the eyes of the nation are on you; that you embody in yourselves the rights of every in-lividual in the nation. I cannot bring myself to believe that it is possible that the authorities of your city, and that of Congress now assembled will allow of any outrage upon your legal rights but I shall await the coming of the end, in the hope and belief that you will be sustained; and, should pecuniary means be necessary in sustaining yourselves, I shall be glad to know it, and will try to aid you, by obtaining something here for you; and will merely say, that you have (as the representatives of Human Rights) the good ishes of not a few persons in the Monumen tal City.

I City.
Yours, with much respect,
WILLIAM GUNNISON.

DEAR SIR: I have this moment read the pro-

CINCINNATI, April 24, 1848.

ceedings of the mob in the national capital, to destroy the only free press there. I have just sustained a considerable loss by fire, (for a poor man,) but the liberty of the press must be sustained. Should the national mob have proceeded to carry out their threats, you may draw on me at sight for one hundred dollars, and one hundred dollars per month for two months to come-making three hundred dollars—to rebuild and continue the pubication of the Era. I can wear old clothe go back to my bread and water fare, but I cannot live to see the last vestige of liberty destroyed by a mob under Government patronage. SAMUEL LEWIS. Yours,

Our friend has ere this learned that the Government acted vigorously for the prevention of violence. We publish the letter to show the spirit that would have been manifested generally, had the said disposed spaceded in their design of de

the evil disposed succeeded in their design of destroying the Press. They know not the sentiment of the country. FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL.

April 15.-At Mark lane, on Monday, the 10th

April, the value of the best English wheat sold was 50s. to 57s. per quarter; United States and Canadian flour commanded 22s. to 27s. per barrel, and Indian corn was taken in limited at 23s. to 29s. Yesterday, the 14th, at the market held in Liverpool, United States flour sold at 25s. to 26s. 6d. per barrel; the value of Indian corn in the same market was 24s. to 26s. 6d. per quarter and Indian meal 10s. to 11s. 6d. per barrel. vide for the erection of a free bridge over the Po- duty on wheat is still 7s. per quarter, and 4s. 21/2 d

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Beef Cattle.—Prices range from \$2.75 to \$4 per 100 pounds on the hoof, equal to \$5.25 a \$5.75 net, and averaging about \$3.37½ gross. Hogs.—Selling at \$4.50 a \$4.75, live weight, 20

Flour and Meal. - Holders of Howard street brands are generally asking \$5.75, without finding purchasers. City Mills very scarce, and held nominally at \$6.12½. Corn meal, \$2.25 a \$2.37½ Rye flour, \$3.87½ a \$4.

Grain and Seeds .- The supply and receipts all descriptions of grain are very light. Good to prime red wheat, \$1.34 a \$1.38; white, \$1.40 \$1.50; and family flour white, \$1.60. Corr white, 43 a 45 cents; yellow, 48 a 49 cents. Oa have advanced to 38 a 42 cents. Rye, 75 a 8 cents. Clayer and \$1.50 a \$4.

cents. Clover seed, \$3.50 a \$4.

Provisions.—Not much doing in barreled mean Mess pork, \$8.75 a \$10; beef, \$10 a \$10.1246. fair demand for pork in dry salt; shoulders,

PHILADELPHIA. Flour, Pennsylvania brands, \$6 a \$6.121/2, ar

Western at \$5.87. Corn meal, \$2.37 a \$2.43. Ry treating as equals the ignorant hordes who were now turning upon them. So it would always be in similar cases.

**Note that the ignorant hordes who were now turning upon them. So it would always be \$1.40 a \$1.44. Corn is a little better—yellow, a 53 cents; white, 50 a 51 cents. Oats, 44 a 4

NEW YORK.

Flour, \$6.121/2 for common Genesee, and \$6.371 for prime. Wheat, \$1.40 for good Genesee. good demand for corn, at 501/2 a 53 cents. Ryc 12 a 73½ cents. DT The Anniversary of the American and Foreign And

every Society will be held, with Divine permission, at the

Broadway Tabernacle, New York, on Tuesday, May 9th, three o'clock, P. M., when the Annual Report will be mad and several addresses delivered. It is hoped that there wi be a numerous attendance of friends of the cause from differ ent parts of the country, as the meeting is expected to be on of unusual interest. A public breakfast will be given on Wednesday, May 10th at half past seven o'clock, A. M., in the Lecture Room of th

Broadway Tabernacle, entrance on Anthony street. Afte Tickets admitting ladies and gentlemen can be obtained a the new rooms of the Society, 61 John street. WILLIAM E. WHITING,

ARNOLD BUFFUM, LEWIS TAPPAN, DT The Free Synod of Cincinnati. - The next state

meeting of the "Free Synod of Cincinnati" will be held a Darlington, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, on the third Fr day of May, (19th day,) at 11 o'clock, A. M I. R. GIBSON, Stated Clerk. Ripley, (O.,) March 15, 1848.

WT Ecclesiastical Notice.—The Free Presbytery of Ma

honing will hold its next meeting at Bedford, Mercer county Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, the 17th day of May next, 11 o'clock, A. M. Sessional records and statistical report JOSEPH GORDON

De Notice.-The Executive Committee of the Libert Party of Eastern Pennsylvania, having resolved to place on or more lecturing agents in the field, will be pleased to hea from any one disposed to devote his energies to the propag tion of the principles of the Liberty party, distributing Ant Slavery publications, and obtaining subscribers to the Lib erty Herald and other papers devoted to the cause of huma-WILLIAM B. THOMAS,

ATLANTIC HOUSE. Daniel Pearson, Cabot street, Beverly, Massach, May 4.

THE Depository, Reading Room, and Office of the American and Foreign Anti-Stavery Society have been removed from 22 Spruce street to No. 61 John street, near Wi

Files of all the Anti-Slavery papers published in the United States are carefully preserved, and are accessible to all visiters, free of charge. A large number of Keligious and Literary newspapers are also received and filed.

The office of the American Missionary Association has also been removed to the same building. Communication and packages for either Society should be directed as above WILLIAM HARNED,

Publishing and Office Agent. OG Anti-Slavery papers will please copy. GLENHAVEN WATER CURE

PETER H. WATSON, Attorney and Solicitor Washington, D. C., prepares Specifications ings, and solicits Letters Patent for New Inventi GENTLEMEN: I have been an interested observ-

usiness.

Office on F street, between Seventh and Eighth str pposite the Unite. States Patent Office, Washington, I N. B. Letters must be post paid.

April

LAW OFFICE, CHICAGO. CALVIN DE WOLF, Attorney and Counsellor, Buildings, Clark street, Chicago, Illinois. attention paid to collections. Terms of Court, Cook County, Illinoi. Terms of Court, Cook County, Illino County court—first Monday in February, M

Circuit court—second Monday in June and November

OF Demands for suit should be on hand twenty days
fore the first day of each term.

Feb. 3.—1 yr. g LAW OFFICE, SYRACUSE, N. Y. SPENCER & NORTH, Attorneys and Counsellors Law, Syracuse, New York. Office, Standard Buildings. Jan. 23.—tr

NO FELLOWSHIP WITH SLAVEHOLDERS A SCRIPTURAL ARGUMENT in favor of withdraw

THE CHEAPEST ANTI-SLAVERY TRACT YE PUBLISHED.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

From Houston's Reports. DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20. PROTECTION OF PROPERTY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

[IN CONTINUATION.] Mr. Douglas. I have listened to this debate with a good deal of interest. But, while I have seen considerable excitement exhibited on the part of a few gentlemen around me, I confess that art of a tew gentlemen around me, t contress that have not been able to work myself into anything like a passion. I think that probably the Senator from New Hampshire has done much to accomplish his object. His bill is a very harmless thing in itself, but being brought forward at this time and under the present direcurstances. this time, and under the present circumstances, it has created a good deal of excitement among gentlemen on this side of the chamber.

Mr. Calhoun, (in his seat.) Not the bill—the

Mr. Dowglas. On the occurrence I desire to say Mr. Douglas. On the occurrence I desire to say a word. In the first place, I must congratulate the Senator from New Hampshire on the great triumph which he has achieved. He stands very prominently before the American people, and is, I believe, the only man who has a national nomination for the Presidency. I firmly believe that on this floor to-day, by the aid of the Senator from South Carolina and the Senators from Mississippi, he has more than doubled his vote at the Presidential election and every man in this cham-Presidential election, and every man in this chamber from a free State knows it! I looked on with amazement for a time, to see whether there could be an understanding between the Senator from New Hampshire and his Southern friends, calculated to give him encouragement, strength, and power, in the contest. But I know that those dishave referred, are incapable of such an undertaking; yet I tell them that, if they had gone into a caucus with the Senator from New Hampshire, and, after a night's study and deliberation, had devised the best means to manufacture Abolitionism and Abolition votes in the North, they would have fallen upon precisely the same kind of procedure which they have adopted to day. A few such exciting scenes sufficed to send that Senator here. I mean no disrespect to him personally, but I say, with his sentiments, with his principles, he could never have represented a free State of this Union, on this floor, but for the aid of Southern speeches. It is the speeches of Southern men, representing slave States, going to an extreme, breathing a fanaticism as wild, and as reckless as that of the Senator from New Hampshire, which creates Abolitionism in the North. The extremes meet. It is no other than Southern Senators acting in concert, and yet without design, that produces Abolition. tinguished Senators from the South, to whom I

duces Abolition.

Mr. Calhoun. Does the gentleman pretend to say that myself, and Southern gentlemen who act with me upon this occasion, are fanatics? Have we done anything more than defend our rights. encroached upon at the North? Am I to understand the Senator that we make Abolition votes by defending our rights? If so, I thank him for the information, and do not care how many such

Mr. Douglas. Well, I will say to the Senator from South Carolina, and every other Senator from the South, that far be it from me to entertain the thought that they designed to orested Abolitionists, in the North or elsewhere. Far be it from me to impute any such design! Yet I assert that such is the only inevitable effect of Mr. Calhoun, (in his seat.) We are only de-

fending ourselves.

Mr. Douglas. No; they are not defending themselves! They suffer themselves to become excited upon this question—to discuss it with a degree of heat and give it an importance which makes it heard and felt through the Union. It is thus that Abolition derives its vitality. My friend from Mississippi, [Mr. Foote,] in his zeal and ex-citement this morning, made a remark, in the invitation which he extended to the Senator from New Hampshire to visit Mississippi, which is worth ten thousand votes to the Senator; and I am confident that that Senator would not allow

my friend to retract that remark for ten thousand

votes!
Mr. Foote. Will you allow me?

Mr. Douglas. Certainly.
Mr. Foote. If the effect of that remark will be to give to that Senator all the Abolition votes, he is fairly entitled to them. Had the Senator from Illinois lived where I have resided—had he seen insurrection exhibiting its fiery front in the midst of the men, women, and children of the commu-nity—had he had reason to believe that the mainess for purposes of the most deadly character nvolving life, and that dearer than life, to ever outhern man-had he witnessed such scenes, and imself as a traitor to the best sentiments of the attempts to act them out, anywhere in the sunny

tor from New Hampshire on the accession of five thousand votes! Sir, I do not blame the Senator from Mississippi for being indignant at any man, from any portion of this Union, who would produce an incendiary excitement—who would kindle the flame of civil war—who would incite a negro insurrection, hazarding the life of any man in the Southern States. The Senator has, I am aware, reason to feel deeply upon this subject. But I am not altogether unacquainted with the peculiar circumstances of the sections of the coun-try to which he has alluded. I have lived a good portion of my life upon the immediate borders of a slave State. I have seen the operation of such excitements as those of which he speaks, upon both sides of the line. I can well appreciate the

tion—no more than I have of my cattle. I do not dread such incendiaries. Our slaves are happy and contented. They sustain the happiest rela-tion that labor can sustain to capital. It is a pa-ternal institution. They are rendered miserable ternal institution. They are rendered miserable meat; and I will never consent to the introduc-only by the unwarrantable interference of those tion of such a bill under the present circummeddle. I rest this case in no fear of insurrection; and I wish it to be distinctly understood, that we all incendiaries. It was the insult offered to the institutions which we have inherited that pro-

an audacious movement as this could not be tame-

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi. I did not intend to imply that my colleague had taken any such ourse as that which I disclaimed.

Mr. Douglas. All that I intended to say was,

that the effect of this excitement—of all these harsh expressions—will be the creation of Aboli-Mr. FOOTE. The more the better.

Mr. Douglas. The gentleman may think so; halls of legislation. My views and principles but some of us at the North do not concur with upon the subject have been expressed at different him in that opinion. Of course, the Senator from New Hampshire will agree with him, because he can fan the flame of excitement so as to advance his political prospects. And I can also well understand how some gentlemen at the South may quite complacently regard all this excitement, if they can persuade their constituents to believe that the institution of slavery rests upon their shoulders—that they are the men who meet the Goliath of the North in this great contest about abolition. It gives them strength at home. But we, of the North, who have no sympathy with Abolitionists, desire no such excitement.

our rights. Suppose that we defend them in strong language—have we not a right to do so? Surely the Senator cannot mean to impute to us the motives of low ambition. He cannot realize our position. For myself, (and I presume I may speak for those who act with me,) we place this question upon high and exalted grounds. Long question upon high and exalted grounds. Long as he may have lived in the neighborhood of slaveholding States, he cannot have realized anything on the subject. I must object entirely to his thing improurse, and say, that it is at least as offensive as movement.

the honorable Senator regards my language as offensive as that of the Senator from New Hamp-

that Abolitionism at the North was built up by are ready to take advantage of that imprudent and denunciatory course, and turn it to their own account, so as to make it revert upon the South. I announced in plain terms that truth announced in plain terms that truth—a truth which every man from the free States can fully realize; and, sir, I, too, feel upon this subject, inasmuch as I have never desired to enlist, and never shall enlist, under the banners of either of the radical feetings up this caustion. radical factions on this question. I have no sympathy for Abolitionism on the one side, or that extreme course on the other, which is akin to Abolitionism. We are not willing to be trodden down, whilst you hazard nothing by your violence, down, whilst you hazard nothing by your violence, which only builds up your adversary in the North. Nor does he hazard anything; quite the contrary—for he will thus be enabled to keep concentrated upon himself the gaze of the Abolitionists, who will regard him as the great champion of freedom, who encounters the distinguished Senator from South Carolina and the Senators from Mississipping the is to be unaded at the North Mississippi. He is to be upheld at the North, because he is the champion of Abolition; and you are to be upheld at the South, because you are the champions who meet him; so that it comes to this: that, between those two ultra parties, we of the North, who belong to neither, are thrust aside. Now, we stand up for all your constitutional rights, in which we will protect you to the last. We go for the punishment of burglary, stealing, and any other infringement of the laws of the the District; and if these laws be not strong the District; and if these laws be not strong enough to prevent or punish those crimes, we will give to them the adequate strength. On the other hand, we go for enforcing the laws against mobs, and any destruction of property by them, if the law be not strong enough to suppress them. But we protest against being made instruments—puppets—in this Slavery excitement, which can operate only to your interest, and the building up of those who wish to put you down. I believe sir those who wish to put you down. I believe, sir, that in all this I have spoken the sentiment of every Northern man, who is not an Abolitionist.
My object was to express my deep regret, that
any such excitement should have grown out of the
introduction of this bill.
Mr. Foote, I had supposed that I had already

sufficiently explained myself. No Southern man has ever introduced this question into the halls of legislation. Of this, the Senator must be well aware. If he knows an instance to the contrary, I should be extremely glad to be informed of it. The question is not now brought up by any movement of ours; it is forced upon us by the Senator from New Hampshire. The South has been silent; resting firmly, discreetly, and with dignity, upon her rights, which are guarantied to us by the Constitution. It is only in defence of her acknowledged rights, that she undertakes to say anything. The Senator from Naw Hampshire. anything. The Senator from New Hampshire has now introduced a bill which is calculated to produce mischief. Are we to remain silent?—or, we use language of just indignation, are we to be charged with endeavoring to make ourselves popular in the South? Let me say to the Sena-

to scree his purpose, he is mistaken.

Mr. Douglas. The Senator has hit it precisely when he says, that sometimes the course advised course which can "win golden opinions" from reflecting men throughout the country.

Foore, (in his seat.) "Golden opinions from all sorts of people."
Mr. Doughas. In the North, it is not expected

that we should take the position that slavery is a positive good—a positive blessing. If we did assume such a position, it would be a very pertinent inquiry, why do you not adopt this institution?
We have moulded our institutions at the North as we have thought proper; and now we say to you of the South, if slavery be a blessing, it is your blessing; if it be a curse, it is your curse; enjoy it, on you rest all the responsibility! We are prepared to aid you in the maintenance of all your constitutional rights; and I apprehend that no man, South or North, has shown more consistently a disposition to do so than myself. From first to last, I have evinced that disposition. South how it is that gentlemen, professing the sentiments of the Senator from New Hampshire, here with similar sentiments, unless they reflect more calmly and coolly, and take a different course; and how this imprudent and violent course is calculated to crush us who oppose must regard any agitating movement to get up insurrections amongst their negro servants.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi. I do not wish to be considered as participating in the feeling to which

I think the introduction of this bill has been ill-timed. I doubt its expediency in any circumstances; but, brought up at present, it is peculiarly calculated to produce unnecessary excite-Mr. Foote. Will the honorable Senator allow me to make a remark?

Mr. Douglas, With a great deal of pleasure.
Mr. Foote. If it be understood that I expressed any fear of insurrection which might grow out of this movement, it is a mistake. I said that such ly submitted to without encouraging its authors to proceed; and in that, I think, all who have spoken on this side of the chamber concur.

But I claim the privilege of pointing out to you how you give strength and encouragement to the Abelitionists of the North, by the imprudent expression of what I grant to be just indignation, and which you deem it to be necessary so to utter

> this most pernicious question into this body toering simoom, as it always does when it enters the halls of legislation. My views and principles periods in both Houses of Congress, during the last fifteen years. They are entirely unchanged,

Abolitionists, desire no such excitement.

Mr. Calhoun. I must really object to the remarks of the Senator. We are merely defending day has been, in the slightest degree, calculated to day has been, in the slightest degree, calculated to day has been and the layer of the layer to advance his views—if he have any, and I do not say that he has—in relation to the Presidency. to his thing improper lurks beneath or behind this movement. Nor, on the other hand, do I find Mr. Foote. Will the Senator from Illinois allow has been met, on the part of gentlemen representing in this body the rights and interests of the peo-Mr. Douglas. In a moment. I am sorry that

tives. I said explicitly that I did not regard him as being actuated by any but the purest motives. He felt indignant at the recent occurrences, and his indignation I regarded as being natural and proper. We of the free States share in that indignation. But I said the Senator from South Carolina, by the violent course pursued here, had contributed to the result which we deplored, and that Abolitionism at the North was built up by arms and remain unmoved, when the serpent, which has crawled into his abode, uncoils itself cumstances which now surround us! Sir, had these gentlemen not manifested these feelings, they would indeed have been what the Senator from New Hampshire denominates those of the North who conscientiously sustain the solemn obligations imposed by that oath which you administered, to support the Constitution of the United States and all its guarantees—they would indeed have been, in that case, "craven, craven!" They would have been unworthy the conpanionship of

I have taken my stand on this question, and I shall maintain it at all hazards. I may see all my own political prospects withered before my eyes, in consequence of the course which I pursue on in consequence of the course which I pursue on this question; but that consideration deters me not from the discharge of duty. If my constituents think proper to desert me on this occasion, still I shall not shrink. Let it be remembered, I look the storm in the eye, and I defy the thunderbolt! If I fall, I shall fall with the approval of my own conscience, and the preservation of my own self-respect. I seek no higher earthly reward. Not insensible to the approbation of the people or the press, when my course deserves it, yet I have no fear of their clamor or invective, so long as I am sustained by a consciendeserves it, yet I have no fear of their clamor or invective, so long as I am sustained by a conscientious sense of duty. In the spirit of the memorable sentiment of the great Mansfield, uttered in one of his famous charges, I say, "It is true I love popularity; but it is that popularity which follows, not that which is run after!" I desire that alone which springs from strict and steady adherence to the dictates of my own conscience.

In this case, Mr. President, we have commenced at the wrong end. In the closing remarks of my at the wrong end. In the closing remarks of my friend from Illinois I entirely concur. I should desire to see this subject brought before the Sen-

ate in the form of a general resolution, directed to the Judiciary Committee, whose first care it should be, to devise some law for the prevention and punishment of kidnapping in this District—this piratical robbery of slaves. That being done, I would go as far as the Senator from New Hampshire, or any man, in the suppression of mobs. From the bottom of my heart I despise mobs. I rom the bottom of my heart I despise mobs. I never knew of a mob, I never heard or read of a mob, whatever the spirit in which it originated, that did not result in the commission of atrocities at which humanity shuddered. The laws of the land should be competent for the punishment of all offences. But I do not know that there has been any riot in this District. There has been any riot in this District. There has been no violation of the rights of property by a mob; and I have no fears that the citizens of this Dis-trict will not be able to preserve their high and enviable reputation as a community of law and order, by abstaining from everything like a resort to violence and force. They will, I am confident, abide in the protection of the law against any violation of their rights.

be charged with endeavoring to make ourselves popular in the South? Let me say to the Senator from Illinois, that this is a most ungeneous proposition. He says that no unworthy motives lie at the foundation of this measure. Why, I can imagine no more unworthy motive than unspine no more unworthy motive than unspine no more unworthy in would countenance to anything so unworthy. I would say, with all possible courtesy to the Scnator from Illinois, for whom I entertain the highest respect, and whose general feelings of justice for us in the South we all understand and appreciate, he will permit me to say to him, in a spirit of perfect courtesy, that there are various ways of becoming popular. Our constituents will have confidence in us if they see we are ready here to maintain their interests inviolate. And it may be, also, that the Senator from New Hampshire will strengthen himself with the great body of the samples, and to may be that a man of mature power, let ultissimus bis," and that there is such a thing as winning golden opinions from all sorts of people; and it may be that a man of mature power, wond, and aspiring as he may do to high places, may conceive, that by keeping clear of all union with the two leading factions, he will more or less strengthen himself with the great body of the American People, and thus attain the high point of elevation to which his ambition leads. But if the Senator from Illinois thinks that a middle course in regard to this question is best calculated in the Senator from Illinois thinks that a middle course in regard to this question is best calculated in the proposition of their rights. I would always by of becaming popular in the foundation of their rights. I would always by one of placing myself right with regard to this may be unworthy motives in the facting myself right with regard to this matter. I am not very apt to be carried away by any of the scatter with the sense occurred in the calcular of all minor of the in the cactement where he were about to have a start that t Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts. I wish, before the

"Thou came not say I did it—
"Thou came not say I did it—
"Thou came not say I did it—
Shake not thy gory locks at me."

I declare solemnly, before Heaven, that I believe that we are in a doomed minority, and that it is the duty of the South to take some measures to averr the evil. I have no confidence that the guarantees of the Constitution will be regarded. I have no confidence in those who choose to preach to me of good faith, while I have examples of its flagitions violations, and tell me all is well, when I see ruin impending over me. I wish I could have confidence. I am told, that when a measure of this kind is proposed, it is our duty to give it all the forms of legislation. I should be glad, indeed, if I could discover in it anything calculated to defend the rights of the people whom I represent. The issue must come. Ambition will avail itself of it, the elements of its developments and of mischief are contained in it. I believe, from the course which this discoussion has taken, that many geutlemen will vote for this bill; but if they do, they will do an act the effects of

represented here, it will receive the due consideration or Congress.

But I rose only for the purpose of putting my State right on a point or two on which her position seemed to be misapprehended—not to discuss this question at length. She needs no vindication at my hands. Her citizens are an intelligent and reflecting people, strongly attached to the Confederacy under which they have prospered so greatly. They will abide by the Constitution to the last. An occasional excitement may for a moment have misled a few of her citizens tut it has ever been only momentary, and has passed away with the occasion. Much of the recent excitement on this subject may be fairly attributable to the far-famed Wilmot Proviso. That is now numbered among the things that are passed, and its results will soon be forgotten. Famous as it was for a time, there are none now in Pennsylvania so poor as to do it reverence. An occasional occurrence may give it a temporary

procuring the instructions by a Legislature to her Senators to vote for it in this body. But that will amount to very little in the end, and will die forgotten as a dream. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion being temporarily withdrawn—
Mr. Calhous said: I rise simply to state upon what grounds I made the assertion that the act of Pennsylvania was similar to the act of New York, but did not go so far. The act of New York makes it penal even for the citizens of New York to aid the Federal officers. The act of Pennsylvania does not, but makes it illegal for her magistrates and citizens to co-operate, except with the Federal officers. Now, the provision of the Constitution of the United States requires an active co-operation, on the part of the State, its citizens, and magistrates, in the delivery of fugitive slaves; and anything short of that is a violation of the Constitution, and calculated to destroy the efficiency of the law of the United States in reference to that subject. To that extent, the law of Pennsylvania, as well as that of New York, is unconstitutional.

Mr. Chittenden. What is the motion pending?

The Presidence of Officer. The Senator from Pennsylvania made a motion to adjourn, but gave way to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. Chittenden. I intend to renew that motion. I think, after the excitement we have all witnessed to-day, we will be better prepared to decide, with the deliberation which usually marks the proceedings of this body, at a future session. I move, therefore, that we now adjourn.

Mr. Bernox. Will the gentleman withdraw the motion for a moment? I move that the paper be printed.

Ordered, That the bill be printed for the use of the Senate. Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, then gave notice, that, should the Senator from New Hampshire have leave to introduce his bill, he would move the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee to whom was referred the "Bill relating to riots and unlawful assemblies in the District of Columbia," be, and they are hereby, instructed, to a

JOHN JACOB ASTOR'S WILL.

The New York Journal of Commerce has the following abstract of the will of this late wealthy

The great features of the will and its codicils are ample provision for all the relations of Mr.
Astor and their children—his son, William B.
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relatives; though in quite a number of cases only income, or a sum per annum, is to be paid to the present generation, with a reversion to their children, or other heirs, who succeed to unrestricted

The building is not to cost over Then \$120,000 are to be expended in books, maps, statuary, &c.; and the remainder to be placed at interest, to defray the expenses of management, purchase of books, or the establishment of lectures, as the trustees may think best.

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establishing an institution for the sick or disabled, or for the improvement of the young, of \$50,000. The other public bequests are as follow; but most, if not all of them, we believe, were paid in advance during the life of the testator : The Ger-

Asylum, \$2,000.
The personal estate of Mr. Astor is worth from seven to nine millions of dollars, and his real estate perhaps as much more. An annual income of \$200 is said to be settled on Mr. Halleck, his confidential clerk.

We had forgotten to notice before the death of Mr. Astor. Such a man is not missed beyond the circle of his immediate relatives.

In the city of New York, on the 11th March, by the Rev. Dr. Lansing, Dr. Hiram Corlies, of Union Village, Washington county, New York, to Mrs. ALNEY H. SAMPSON, of New Bedford,

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